IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,087.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8 00	MOREA	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	.....	110 0
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12300	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA....	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA....	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE....	6000	MACEDONIA....	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12300	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	60 0	MARMORA ..	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA....	10000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6111	MOLDAVIA..	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7111	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA ..	10000
*2 7th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914 :—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914 :—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows :—

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
To MARSEILLES.	591 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 526		940-8 or 789	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	28th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN SAID TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

owners' Sailing Date Time Route via
Lhasa ...2,164 Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D.&O.M.
Kaisar ..1,195 Thurs. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lingah ..1,185 Friday 24th Oct. 6 a.m. direct.

Steamer,
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kaisar," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 23 d October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly).

S.S. "Patiala," 2 993 tons, on Tuesday the 21st October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413 Thursday	30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.
*Tantalota	3419 ,,	27th ,,
†Pundua	3305 ,,	11th Dec.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th October, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct.
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Lassince	17th Dec.
Sydney	4149	Leveque	14th Jan.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	504	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	831	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do (return) .. ,,	990	737	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
A Steamer	6000	.....	18thNov.
....	6000	.....	16th Dec
			1914.
....	6000	.....	13th Jan
....	6000	.....	10th Feb
....	6000	.....	10th Mar
....	6000	.....	7th April
....	6000	.....	5th May
....	6000	.....	2nd June
....	6000	.....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRARO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	19th Oct. 1913.
*Konig	4900	Collman	5th Nov. 1913.
Markgraf	3633	Stamp	19th Nov. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	5th Dec. 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street
Bombay, 7 th October, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,,	701,911,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 807,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Baghdad

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.G.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin Bank, Ltd)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908

CAPITAL PAID UP	£460,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	,, 33,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per ,,

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per hundred
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

STURDY SPECIMENS

of BRITISH-MADE SILVER WARE, which represents a class of Plate quite distinct to the Featherweight manufactures offered at temptingly low prices. We do not ignore this latter class of goods, and those of our customers, who may require silver articles of an intermediate quality, i. e., something between the "STURDY" and the absolute "Featherweight," will find a replete stock always on view in our Show-rooms.

For connoisseurs of Silver Plate and those who place quality as a first and essential consideration, we make a very special feature of fine solid silver goods, which we sell with the confident assurance that they will do us lasting credit.

It is to *this* class of the Silver Art to which we particularly desire to draw the attention of our *clientele*.

CHRISTENING GIFTS, CIGARETTE BOXES.
CIGARETTE CASES, PRIZE CUPS & BOWLS,
SWEETS DISHES, TABLE VASES.
TEA SETS, TOILET TS &c., &c.

Importers and Manufacturers of High Class Plate.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin ..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

137728

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.

THE POST OF CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising it to Rs. 450 after four years.

B. W. KISSAM, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay this month for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European School, or the VI of an English Teaching School, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications, accompained by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, extending over a period of 12 months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY. 35, Marine Lines Bombay

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30 (pictures only): 10.

A HIT AT ONCE.

IVANHOE
is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste.
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?
THE EGAWAS
are still with us, and this week is their last
ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS.
What more could be desired?

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

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ENGINEERING,
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INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
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The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.

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DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

From 7 to 8, and 10 to 11, New Programme,

Dick Turpin AND THE Gunpowder Plot.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. | AN EQUINE HERO.

Two fine, thrilling Dramas.

ALSO EVERY NIGHT, from 8-15 to 9-30 only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA**

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea only." SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary: the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired abuses that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparations will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 21s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or Milky Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Lamps, Medical Publisher, 14, Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: THE ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ZOLLFREIEN HANDEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 16. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m. minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Now Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SITUATION, by a young lady, as CLERK, in Mercantile firm in Bombay. Willing and intelligent. Apply box No. 541, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NITRATE OF SODA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well established AGENTS to push the sale of this leading fertiliser. Good prospects and commission. Only first class firms need apply to Box No. 534, care of this Paper.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS,

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. D. 1722, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 933, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.

PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided.
HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Nespean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line „ 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-6 do.
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Fourth Insertion	„ 2-6 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... Rs. 1½ per inch.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dargai, 2279 tons Captain Donevan sailed yesterday for Hull etc. with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Ranee 3624 tons Captain J. H. Benson sailed yesterday for Java with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundva, 2126 tons Captain A. R. W. Handcock sailed yesterday for Yanzibas etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2536 tons Captain G. H. Goves sailed on Thursday for Hull via Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

The Italian Mail Steam N. Co's steamer Firenze, 2322 tons Captain M. Geovonini sailed yesterday for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Oundc E J Headlam Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 16.

Abydos ....3570 Davies ..So & Africa S N Co
Bechuana ..2659 Sulkbey .....T M & Co
Baron Fairlie .. ...2365 Foley ...W & A G & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant ...the Arab Steamers Ltds
Bengola .....3139 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Dongola .....4174 Spicer .. ..Transport
Hossineo .... 944 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Ilford .....2786 Nicolle .....T M & Co
Baron Dalmeny...2503 Gordon...K N and Co
Greyfavale.....2845 Steel .....T M & Co
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah...Jeddah . T M and Co
Kola .....510 Mianett .....M M and Co
Lightning..... ..2124 Cook .....M M & Co
K Maru .....3798 Hori .....N Y Kaisha
Linga.....957 Manly ... . M M and Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...The Bo Co
Obra .....3521 Fenwick .....M M and Co
President ..2036 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Patiala .....1929 Bamber .....M M and Co
Rauee .....3634 Benson .....T M & Co
Rahmani ....1872 Lewis ....T M and Co
Salcotta .....3911 Vine ....P and O Co
Strathallan....2816 McKenzie .....W & A G and Co
Sofala .....3433 Mooth ... ..M M and Co
Strathgarry...1840 Grant ....
Zillah .....2412 Nanscaura .. ..

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Assaye.....	..4859	Toogue	.....Shanghai		P & O Co
B Ludgate....	...2396	Nicholson	.....J M and Co		
C & S Barenfels	...3479	Englayer	...W and A G and Co		
DIE City of Bombay	3365	Gray	.... K N and Co		
F Kirkdale 3049		Gibson	.....J F & Co		
G Kanzler.....1865		Smith	..W M Khanwani		
K Ehrenfels 2780		Weybourn	..Ant...24-10		W and A G and Co
M Devanha 4785		Hickey	...P and O Co		
O Highland Monarch 2545		Scott	...Mosty Deep...20-10...		W & A G & Co
P Watchfels 3627		Hipee	... ... 20-10		W and A G and Co
Q Sarlar 1286		Weeks	...Jeddah ... 20-10...		H S Shutty Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....4091		Mitchell	.....W and A G and Co		
6 Baron Lovat dale...2140		Webster	...N F ... N F ...J Finlay and Co		
7 Valumnia.....3543		Plough	... T M & Co		
8 Ryabergen.....2305		Barger	.....17- 0... ... M M and Co		
9 Marienbad ...4175		Bednarz	..A L S N Co		
10&11 Chakeata.....3641		Smith	.....7-10 .. .. M M and Co		
12 & 13 Persia...4154		Bradshaw	...P and O Co		
15 Luzon Maru ..2063		Sakawa	...N Y Kaisha		
16 A field 2453		Fisher	...D M Khandwani		

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Oct.
16	Clan Fraser...	Mason.....	Madras
	Habsburg ...	Sberich ...	Trieste, etc
	Dumra	Fill	Busreh, etc
	Firenze	Geovomini	Genoa, etc
	Dargai..... ..	Donovan ...	Hull, etc.
	Ranee..... .	Benson.....	Java
	Aleppo.....	Goves	Hull
	Pundua	Handcock	Zanzibar, etc

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday —

Steamer Castalia, for Liverpool, etc
„ Marienbad, for Trieste, etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride arrived in London on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Trieste on the 11th instant, and is due here about the 30th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	October					
Fri	17	m	0	14	28	1
			11	59	26	9
Sat	18	m	0	43	28	0
			0	27 a	26	5
Sun	19	m	1	20	27	8
			0	57 a	25	10
Mon.....	20	m	1	58	27	2
			1	31 a	25	3
Tues... ..	21	m	2	45	26	7
			2	14 a	24	7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	October					
Fri	17	m	6	1	18	6
			6	3 a	15	8
Sat	18	m	6	33	19	0
			6	30 a	15	9
Sun.....	19	m	7	6	19	8
			6	59 a	16	1
Mon.... ..	20	m	7	41	20	5
			7	33 a	16	7
Tues	21	m	8	22	21	1
			8	16 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Friday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6 . 15m.
18 (Saturday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 15m.
19 (Sunday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 14m.
20 (Monday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 13m.
21 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th 7h. 16 2m. a. m. Full Moon, Oct. 15th 1h. 36·9m. a. m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h 23·0m. a. m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59·2m. p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts mother of pearl shells, Bombay Co; 3 cwts ivory, H Rawji.

FOR HULL.

Dargai s—1,300 cwts casterseed, 1,329 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Volumnia s—4,000 cwts casterseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—1,625 cwts mowrasseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,502 cwts casterseed, J M Bilimoria and Co; 1,000 cwts casterseed, K Devchand and Co; 196 cwts tin clippings, James D Cunha; 1,000 cwts mowrasseed, C Boggiano and Co; 650 lbs aniline dye, P Soorji and Co; 1 case woollen carpets, A M Sodder and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marienbad s—200 bales cotton, Jame Findlay and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESTRE.

Marienbad s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton 150 bales cotton waste, Salomon Bros,

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—20,000 cwts wheat 1,980 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—235 casks goat skins. E N Stein

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—230 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 4000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 650 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wachtfels s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Wachtfels s—50 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—17 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 587 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kama Kura Maru s—750 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Luzon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kama Kura Maru s—4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

Luzon Maru s—421 cwts dry fish mawre, P Cursetji.

FOR OSAKA.

Kama Kura Maru s—450 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 16.

Steamer City of Bombay from Liverpool Agents—K Nixon and Co. 4 casks tiles 4 cases cigarettes, 60 bags glauber salt, 104 cases muriatic acid, 16 casks chlorids of zinc, 32 barrels soda silicate, 405 bags soda ash, 328 kegs soda crystals. 750 bags bicarbokate of soda, 110 drums caustic soda, 500 baskets 16,284 bags potatoes, 25 cases gum, 10 cases bleaching powder, 17 cases locks, 601 bundles buckets, 4 cases cooper sheets, 27 cases glass globes, 43 cases glass plates, 5 cases bacon, 2 cases ham, 70 cases biscuits, 266 cases beer 1 cases wine, 85 barrels lubricating, oil, 2,556 plates hard spelter, 2 cases 299 bales paper, 13 cases toilet soap, 186 cases 1,750 boxes soap, 49 barrels tallow, 312 bales cotton grey piece-goods, 159 cases cotton bleached piece goods, 128 cases 116 bales cotton yarn. 697 bales ; 1,435 cases cotton piece-goods, 6 cases cotton and linen goods, 17 cases linen piece-goods, 6 cases cotton and silk piece-goods 21 cases 43 bales cotton and woollen piece-goods, 46 cases 91 cases 1 truss woollen piece-goods.

Steamer Blake from Calcutta Agents—Andrew Yule and Co 5,685 tons coal.

Steamer Zellarh from Calcutta Agents—Turner Morrison and Co. 5,473 tons coal.

Steamer Strathgarry from Calcutta Agents—W and A Graham and Co 6,300 tons coal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 15th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 16th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		61

WEEKLY MORTALITY,

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 16 was 564, giving a death-rate of 29·91 per annum per thousand as against 614, the corresponding period of last year, and 565, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers; 9, plague ; small pox, 2; measles, 2; cholera, 1; leprosy, 33, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system, 141; affections of the respiratory organs, 43; diarrhœa, 10; dysentery, 32; still-born, 92; old age and debility; and 71; accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 23 ; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 235; Hindu low caste, 66 ; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 29; Jew, 5; Native and Christian 25; Eurasian 1; European, 2. Negro-African, nil; Buddhist, nil; and other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 442 as against 413 for the corresponding period of last year, and 431, the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Oct. 1913.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1913.	For week ending 3rd Oct. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	645	31	621
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	648	23	625
Vessels transported	28	664	14	475
Vessels attended to	1	54	2	57
Vessels warped...	0	7	3	39

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Lahore, on the 8th October, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, a daughter.

NASH.—At Indore, on the 1st October the wife of Whitwell T. Nash, of a son.

SPURGEON.—At Colvin Road, Quetta, on 18th September, to Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon, a daughter.

TURNER.—At Bhandara, C. P., on the 9th October the wife of F. C. Turner, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STAINTON.—RICE.—At St. Andrews Church, Darjeeling, on the 8th October 1913, by the Revd. W. H. Drawbridge, Chaplain, Captain T. H. Stainton, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stainton of Parkstone, Dorset, to Phyllis Eleanor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ryan Rice of the Midnapore Zemindary Co., Bengal, India.

DEATH.

SPURGEON.—At Colvin Road, Quetta, on the 19th September, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon, State Railways.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Salle Franciase : Talk at random, by Mr. J. V. Levi, 6-20 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Intimacy with wicked men is a great harm.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

LEGAL EXAMINATION.—The next annual Examination of candidates for the office of Vakil of the High Court will be held at a place in Bombay to be notified hereafter, on Monday February 16, 1914 and the two following days.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY SIGN.—During the month of September, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,711 ; among them the number of new admissions was 551 being classified as stated below, Hindoos, 370 ; Mussulmans, 89 ; Parsees, 2 ; Christians, 44 ; and other class, 46. The average daily attendance was 57.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

Fanfare (to)..Nibelungen .....R Wagner
Overture.....Stradella .....Flotow
Valse .....Triste .....Sibelius
Grand Selection .....Romeo et Guelict.Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Rose in the Bud..Foster
Reminiscences of .....Tosti .....Arr by Pougher
Two Step.....That Mysterious Rig.....Ted Snyder

MOON LIGHT MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A. W. Maffiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting, to-morrow, Saturday :—

March .....With Swords and Lances ..Starke
Overture .....Sunlight and Shade ...Parker
Valse.....The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert
Idyll.....The Glow morn.....Lincke
Selection .....Hullo Ragtime .....Hirsch
Cornet (Solo).I only Dreamed.....Underhill
Polonaise.....Masken .....Faust
Two Step.....That Mysterious Bag...Snyder

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a mill-hand named Tukaram Genu, who died at the J. J. Hospital as a result of injuries received by the bursting of a cylinder of a dying machine in the Century Mill at Worli.

It appered that about 1-30 p. m. on the 1st instant, Tukaram was standing near the dying machine in the ware house, when a cylender of the machine burst and a flood of steam enveloped him and scalded, him and he was taken to the hospital. Blood poisoning set in, and the man died on Wednesday night.

Mr. Pearson, an officer of the mill, said that he examined the cylinder after it had burst, and found that it was due to water-hammering. He thought the reason for it was that the men had omitted to stop the machine and clear the water in it as usual when they went for their tiffin. He could not find fault with any body in particular for this omission. Proper instructions had been given to all the men.

The verdict of the jury was that death was due to blood poisoning following the scald received accidentally by the bursting of a mill cylinder which burst owing to water-hammering.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN From Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay .....Arr.		12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.		7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ... . „		21-16
11- 4... „	Bina .... „		18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi .... „		15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „		13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „		11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „		10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.		7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „		5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „		3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „		2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „		23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „		22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „		21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „		20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „		13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „		8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „			11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „			9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. S. Strong to act as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, the absence on leave of Captain A. S. Meek, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 12th September.

Captain A. S. Meek, Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days from the 14th October or subsequent date.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. J. V. Cook proceeding on leave, pending orders.

Mr. J. L. Grant, Assistant Engineer on probation is posted to the Indus Left Bank Division.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., Collector in the Imparial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months, with effect from the 1st November or subsequent date.

Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st September.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, in connection with the revision settlements of the Haveli, Purandhar, Sirur and Junnar Talukas of the Poona District, with effect from the date of his return to duty up to 15th July.

The Rev. J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months and ten days with effect from the 15th October or subsequent date.

The Rev. J. C. Matthew, Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

The Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted combined leave for one year and eight months.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the period intervening between the resumption of duty by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and his departure on leave.

Bombay Light Horse.—Captain H. Stanley Reed is granted leave of absence out of India from the 4th October to the 28th November 1914.

1st Battn. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles—Captain J. H. Graham is granted twelve months' leave out of India with effect from 1st November.

Lieutenant F. W. Luxton is granted fifteen months' leave out of India with effect from 27th November.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, Belgaum, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary (proceeding on privilege leave), until the arrival of Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, or until further orders.

On return from leave, Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Executive Engineer, is posted, as a temporary measure, for employment under the Consulting Architect to Government.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, dated the 18th April, is further extended by three months.

The furlough portion of the combined leave granted to Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, has been extended by five months.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG WOMAN ANNOYED.

EURASIAN'S PERSISTENT ATTENTIONS.

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Guider charged Allen Wilfred Misst, a Eurasian, aged 29, with having no visible means of subsistence and with annoying a young girl named Daisy Green. It was stated that the accused frequented the Apollo Bunder and annoyed Mrs. Green and her daughter by addressing letters and accosting the girl in the street and following her. On September 16 last, he was charged before the Honorary Magistrate with trespass into Mrs. Green's premises, and was convicted and sentenced to 20 days' hard labour. On his release from jail on the 4th instant, he had continued to annoy Miss Green. He was warned by Inspector Guider to desist from his conduct, but in spite of that he used to go to Colaba Causeway, stand opposite Mrs. Green's house and follow the girl and her sisters in the public street to their great annoyance.

His worship found the accused guilty and ordered him to furnish a bond with a surety of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

As the accused failed to do so, he was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for six months from Thursday or until such time within the said period as he furnished the required surety.

DISOBEDIENT LASCARS,

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Hupers of the s. s. "Wachtfels" Charged Abasali and five other lascars with disobedience.

Mr. Vicaji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Chaya defended.

The complaint was that the accused were employed on the ship as lascars. They signed articles at Calcutta on March 18 last to serve for twelve months. On the 10th instant, the accused were ordered by the Chief Officer to do work, but they refused.

His worship having found them guilty, sentenced them to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each and ordered that their two days' wages should be forfeited.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Inspector Shirazee, yesterday, charged Abdul Gani Idroos and Kesrilal Kesrinath before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the first accused with theft as a servant of a cash-box, containing notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 150 belonging to his master, Sheikh Mahomed Ismail, Manager of Ellis Hotel, Crawford Market, and the second accused with the abetment of the offence.

It was stated that on Thursday morning police sepoy No 547 saw the two accused in the maidan trying to break open the cash-box and he arrested them. On enquiries, it was found that the first accused who was a servant of the hotel, was some time earlier entrusted with the key of the hotel for delivery to another servant of the hotel, and the men, instead of doing this, opened the hotel and carried awery the cash-box.

The first accused was senteneed to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused was ordered to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A GANG OF THIEVES.

ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE PATROL.

Another encounter between the patrol police and a party of thieves is reported from Mahim. It appears two constables belonging to the Mahim Division were passing a lane near Elphinstone Road on their rounds, when they met a party of half a dozen men. They appeared to be North Indian men and were armed with bamboos. The police challenged the party when they replied with their sticks. The police men returned the blows and defended themselves vigrously. After a few minutes struggle the party retreated. In their hurry they left behind a bundle which contained some pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 11. These were afterwards identified by one Abdul Rahiman as his and said they had been stolen from his house off Elphinstone Road.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning about nine o'clock in the premises of Messrs Marsland Price and Co., at Nesbit Road, and caused injuries to four persons. Some gun powder was found in the sample room the day before. The Head Store-Keeper took it out yesterday to destroy it and emptying it on the ground, lighted it. The powder exploded with force and four men were injured. Two of them have only slight burns, and the injuries of the other two are a little more serious. The men have been taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A MISSING CART.

The disappearance of a cart and its driver with six bales of Cashmere cloth, valued at Rs. 1,500, is reported by Amrutlal Chhagan, a mehta in the employ of Waman Shirdhar Apte, a Commission Agent of Mulji Jetha Market. It is stated that about 2-30 p. m. on the 16th instant he sent a chit to his muccadum, Rama Tatia, to take delivery of the bales from the New Islam Mill, and send them to the godown at Hanuman Lane. Cart No. 9335 was called and the bales were loaded on it and the cartman was directed to take them to Hanuman Lane. The cart drove away, but it never reached its destination.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

It is reported in Calcutta that the negotiations for a compromise between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are threatened with a rupture, the Japanese Company failing to accept the terms proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. Monteath, the representative of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

The Engineering staff of Imperial Delhi will go into camp on the southern site about November 1.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will leave Simla on Friday for a week's tour to Agra and Calcutta.

The Ranee Sahiba of Kurundwad Saate, in this Presidency, with a large number of followers, has arrived, in Coonoor. Her pet dog developed rabies, and liked the Ranee and two others. They are therefore undergoing treatment in the Pasteur Institute.

Some little time ago an announcement was made that the Royal Army Temperance Association had set a scheme afoot to build a soldiers' home in the hills near Naini Tal at a cost of a lakh of rupees. It is now understood that the Government of India have offered to provide a sum of Rs. 35,000 on condition that Rs. 65,000 are first raised by subscription.

The staff exercise to be held in Lahore from November 4-7 is with a view to discussing how far the principles of the field regulations can be applied to India and to show the vital importance of co-operation in staff work. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of Staff, and a host of Generals and Staff Officers from commands and divisions will attend and the proceedings should be highly instructive.

The wedding has taken place at Penang of Mr. Claude Brook Atkinson to Miss Margaret Barber. Mr. C. B. Atkinson is a son of the late Rev. A. W. Atkinson, once Headmaster of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, Principal of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, and Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale. He is an Old Bedfordian and earned renown at school at a time when it had on its rolls such leading lights as F. G. Brooks, L. A. N Brooks, H. H. Vassell and L. A. L. Carter. His was for several years a name to be conjured with in Bedford cricket and football circles. He captained Bedford Grammar School football team in 1905-06, when it was generally admitted to be the best school football team in England. Mr. C. B. Atkinson, is now a rubber planter in the Federated Malay States.

A peculiar accident is reported from Madras. A local paper says that while Mr. H. E. Houghton was being driven in his side car to the Government Gardens, Guindy, two wires on which a banyan tree had fallen where lying across the road near the Dispensary in Guindy Park, about 4 ft. above the ground. As soon as Mr. Houghton saw them, he pulled the driver down, to prevent the wires cutting neck and himself stooped down and passed under the wires, but one of them knocked the driver off his saddle. As the bicycle was going straight for a gutter and from fence driverless, Mr. Haughton turned the bicycle round abruptly and stopped it, but the machine and car capsized, throwing him some 10 ft. in front, with the result that he received some injuries to his hands, leg and chest, which fortunately not were of a serious nature. The driver escaped unhurt.

The contrast between the two departments of Government says the "Times of Ceylon", whose activities have been interfered with by the floods—the Railway and the Post Office—is so marked that it cannot possibly escape public attention. The Railway Department has placed the public under a deep obligation by the strenuous way in which it has struggled with an almost unprecedented situation. The General Manager and his Traffic Superintendents, and the Engineers of Way and Works, and his engineering staff have fought a magnificent fight against big odds, and, though after overcoming enormous difficulties up country and succeeding in partially restoring the train service, they had to accept defeat at their own doors in Colombo, they abated not a whit their efforts to get the trains through. We should have been glad to bear testimony to any awakening on the part of the Post Office to its responsibilities to the public which we had been able to detect. Unfortunately the greatest flood in the recorded history of this island has entirely failed to stir this Department out of its customary supineness.

The growth of Inland traffic in the Indian Telegraph Department is disclosed in the last administration report. The increase in the number of messages in the year exceeded 706,000 and the receipts rose by four lakhs of rupees. Foreign telegrams rose by over one million in number in spite of a decrease of 155,000 in State messages, press traffic accounting for half the expansion. The quickening up of signalling operations has caused the traffic generally to be promptly disposed of and over half of it is in course of transmission within ten minutes, while nearly 80 per cent of messages are sent out for delivery within ten minutes of receipt in the office of destination. Wireless telegraphy has also come to stay is India, the number of stations having risen from nine to fifteen in the year 1912-13, Five are inland, but at present they are not being much used, It its, however, stated that special trials have shown that Calcutta is 'capable of exchanging with Simla about 1,600 words during each watch of eight hours, including repetitions at Allahabad and Delhi. Arrangements have been made to erect four more wireless stations during the current year. these will be at Madras, Secunderabad, Peshawar and Quetta.

THE CEYLON FLOOD.

The flood, states the "Times of Ceylon" of Oct. 11, is everywhere subsiding leaving behind it a foul-smelling deposit of mud and slime which emphasises the danger of a more or less serious outbreak of enteric.

The water subsided almost 1 ft. 6 ins. during the night and is sinking rapidly every minute. There is now to be faced the distress which it has brought in its train and the prospects of fever epidemics which it has left as a legacy. The Municipal Council has voted Rs. 5,000 in relief of distress, many private funds have been opened, and numerous philanthropists are busy succouring the homeless and destitute. Trains are now running on the Main and K. V. lines, and tomorrow the service will be almost normal.

Loveliness of Skin and Hair

Preserved by Cuticura Soap

Assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment. No other emollients do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, dandruff, and dry, thin and falling hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page book on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Potter, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

Rheumatism Conquered.

That hideous and fearful monster which has tormented humanity for ages—Rheumatism—is conquered !

Little's Oriental Balm has dealt it a death-blow.

No tongue can describe the misery produced by Rheumatism—but YOU know its terrible tortures, and YOU need the ready aid of Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it in—It will drive the pain away, ease the aching muscle and restore joint and limbs to their original healthy condition.

Little's Ori

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheapest than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices.

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS,

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 15. BOMBAY, Oct. 16

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 13-16	1-16	
do. Rentes.	87 2-4		un chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.23		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20.46 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4.85 5-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	4 15-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 12-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 15-16d. 1-32.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,20,00,000,

Rs. 15,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 2,50,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,90,000 " to Madras.
" 21,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·9.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 77,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 16,10,000 " to Bombay.
" 5,00,000 " to Madras.
98,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·12

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 1,20,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 1,20,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier—Fair demand
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 502
Imports ... 73,000
Mid-Americans ...7·33—10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·05—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 93 —07	6·87 —·8	6·86 —09
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6 86 —09	6·86 —09	6·86 —09
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**
6·86 —09	6·86 —09	6·84 —09
July-Aug.		
6·81 —09		

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·78 March 12·78.
New York official noon call Jan, 12·78 March 12·78.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·94 March 13·02

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	75,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	81,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
" Exports to Continent ...	26,000
" Spot Cotton	13·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·79+09
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·85+09

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering,

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 1-4—1-8
Futures month of Jan. ..13·07+14
Futures month of Mar. .. 13·15+15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 11-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 13-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 15 16
Good Bhownagger ... d 6 3-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 6 5-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 6 7-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 6 7-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 6 1-4
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 6 3-8
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 6 1-2
Good F. G. Oomras ... d 6 1-4
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 6 1-2
Good Broach ... ... d 6 9-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 6 23-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 7-8
Good Khandeish ... ... d 6 1 8
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 6 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nom'l
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 34 1-2 unchgd
Do. Name of Ports— ... Jan.-Feb. Sellers—Dull
Barletta Rosso ... 33 3-4 -1-8 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Dull

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...35 1-2—1-4 Jad.-Feb.—Sellers
Victorian ...35 1-2—1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 1-2—1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ...53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p c ex-ship ...53 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45—5-8
Do Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...45 3—6d
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Nom'l—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .42 1-2—1-2
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Easier

COTTONSEED—

Bombay trousaed Market ...86-16-0—0-1 0
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality... 11 3-8 nugd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 1 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Easier

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...87 1 3-4+1 1-4
Copper Brazier ...£87 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d 7 3-8 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Adamsturm",

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36 3
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37 6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Irregular.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags.13 1—3-4 1
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 4 1-2+1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nom'l
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 9 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers.
10 1 1-2+1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closed quieter.
E A B & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...14+ 3-4d
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Higher prices asked
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ...11 9-3-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Oct.—Value
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet but firm,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16 h 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Gold Bula	2,78,400	London	Mercantile Bank
7 Boxes Bula	3,60,000	do	Shpt. The P&OSNCo
Sovns ...	37,500	do	do
1 Parcel Silver	16	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	58	64,213
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	34	40,815

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	6 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market is quiet with few sellers of Bank remittance.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-4
Do. do Marsa "	140 1-2
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...200 3-4
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-3 for ready and 95-8 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 2 0
1st Settlement	... " 95 3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was 1-16 lower for ready and for settlement, rates being 28 1-4 and 28 3-19 respectively. New York was 2-8 lower rate being 61 1-4. The local market is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold	... " 24 1 0
Foreign Gold	... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... " 71 3 0
1st Settlement	... " 71 3 0
2nd Settlement	... " 71 3 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... " 80 9 0
1st Settlement	... " 80 9 0
2nd Settlement	... " 80 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool :—Market opened steady considerable more hedge Selling and some short selling Trade is buying somewhat better. Market improved during the afternoon on Straddle buying and on better reports from Manchester. Although prices eased off at the close on selling against actual cotton the undertone is somewhat better than for sometime past.

The consumption of cotton by Americans spinners for September was 470·000 against 437,000 last year. American will stocks at the and of last month were 668,000 against 723,000 last year. American reports unreceived. We expect materially higher prices. We advise buying.

GRENNING :—Declined owing to the putting out of the hedges against purchases in America. Many of the loading firms think well of the market.

The local market was quiet and there was some business done in Bengals and Khandesh and Akola for January delivery. For ready cotton the market continues dull the demand for ready cotton being very poor, The arrivals up country in Bengals are increasing and receipts here are also heavier. The holders are anxious to part with their holdings, but buyers are remaining aloof anticipating dealing in the near future.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	318	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	320	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	316	"
" " Yeotmal	...	311	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	308	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	300	"
" " Amrsoti	...	303	"
" " Khandeish	...	279	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	263	"
Fine " Bengal	...	263	"
F. G. Bengal	...	252	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING,—

Opening Tone ... Steady
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports .. 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·06 +10	6·97 +10	6·96 +10
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**March-April.**
6·96 +10	6·96 +10	6·96 +10
April-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·96 +10	6·96 +10	6·94 +10

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
December	" 8 6 0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 9 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 61 8 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Katai	Rs. 50 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11 10 6 B.T.

CALINGSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Sold at.	49 10 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASSED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 7 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Peasi sh p.c. ready	Rs. 5 6 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 12 6 R.T.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,610
Bank of India ...	65 1-2
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd	10
Central India S. & W. Co	1,900
Swadeshi Mills ...	140
Colaba Land and Mill	1,355
David ...	510
Fazulbhai ...	515
Tapti Valley	567 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,379	bales.
Wheat	20,380	cwts.
Linseed	7,470	"
Rapeseed	172	"
Gingellyseed ...	8,892	"
Poppyseed	220	"
Groundnuts	49	"
Castorseed	9,303	"
Rice	3,478	"
Myrabollams... ...	656	"
Cottonseed	4,631	"
Mowrassed	1,936	"
Gram	4,350	"
Jowar	7,124	"
Maize	nil	"
Barley	376	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed quiet
Do. closed for future ... Quiet but steady
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's sales ... 8,000
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 72,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·05 -05
Mid-American at Liverpool— 7·36—10
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G.P.C. Liverpool,

Oct.-Nov.	...	6·93—7
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·87—8
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·86—9
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·86—9
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·86—9
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·86—9
Apl.-May	...	6·86—9
May-June	...	6·86—9
June-July	...	6·84—9

Manchester, Oct. 15.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—There is more enquiry in the market, but not much business doing—Prints are easier with declining tendency.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct.-Nov.—London— 45 6 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp — 45 6 "
Linseed, La Plata ...Oct.-Nov. Hamburg— 42 3 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Quiet
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct. £22-17-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Dec.-Jan. £22-17-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal...Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 64 9 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 48 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp— 53 9 "
Rapeseed. Farozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jumba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Quiet
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— £6-16-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 15.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London— 37 3 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...Oct.-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat. Club No. 2...Oct.-Nov. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov.—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close.. Quiet.
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb 36 Sellers.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 34 7 1-2 "
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental— Oct ... .

LONDON, Oct. 15.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct.9 8 3-4 Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct. Dec. .....
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. In ia (double bags)... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 13 0 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Oct—11 9 "
Do. do. Cal do .....
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) —Jan.-Mar.—13 9 3-4 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... ... Steady.
Do. Closing Tone of Market do

LONDON, Oct. 15

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value. C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec ... 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March .. 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Oct.-Dec... 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March... 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec .. 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March.—12 9 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet but steady
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 15.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	71	15	0
Copper Best English Selected ...	75	10	0
Copper Braziers	87	10	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	201	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B l p. c. F O B Liverpool	11	0	0
Silver, Spot	28 1-4		
" 2 months hence ...	28 1-8		
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing		
" Special Feature ...	do		

LONDON, Oct. 15.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	28 1-4
Silver 2 Months ...	28 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 87 7-8
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...	£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 88
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 31-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·29
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dis	4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·96	7 01
Nov.-Dec....	6 87	6·95
Dec-Jan ...	6·86	6 94
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·86	6 94
Feb.-Mar....	6·86	6·94
Mar.-Apl	6 86	6·94
April-May...	6·86	6·94
May.-June..	6·86	6 94
June-July...	6·84	6·92

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	288
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1660
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	13⅝
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	255
Central India ...	500	500	70	205
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	250
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	320
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1290
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	80	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	155
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	574
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1575
Textile	500	500	50	1240
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	450
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4900
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Gawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	138
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 8s	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Osmri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	550
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	143
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	180
Purat Barovinces.	25		4	92
Central Gilway ...	100		4	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	8 p. c.	157
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanlua	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile... ...	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	183
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	278½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	800
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	99
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	175
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	78
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	502½
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	31
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	85
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	167
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	178
Tephona Co	50	50	30 p. c	215
Trescherand Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-2	71
	500	500	yr. 20	510

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 11th Oct. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for first 11 days ending 11th Oct 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE CESAREWITCH.

FAVOURITE BEATEN IN AN EXCITING RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The result of the Cesarewitch was as follows :—

Fiz Yama	1
Grave Greek	2
Lavaine.....	3

Won by a head ; a length and a half between second and third. Twenty-four started.

Betting.—50 to 1 against Fiz Yama, 100 to 8, Grave Greek, 1 0 to 6, Lavaine.

Wagstaff was favourite at 7 to 1 against and ran fourth.

Saxby rode Rivoli, Wing rode Auctioneering, and McKenna, Farakabad. Bridge of Sighs did not start.

The Race.—From the bushes the race was between Wagstaff, Fiz Yama, Dalmatian, Rivoli, Lavaine, Charlton, King Midas and Fantasio, led by Grave Greek. At the distance Fiz Yama drew away from the bunch, and resisting a desperate challenge by Grave Greek, won an exciting race.—Reuter.

[The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes is run at Newmarket, the distance being 2 miles and 2 furlongs. Last year, the winner was Warlingham, owned by Mr. Sievier and ridden by Clout.]

FOOTBALL.

WIN FOR BYCULLA.

At the Cooperage last evening, in the semi-final round of the Bombay Rovers Junior Tournament, the Byculla Educational Society's School beat the Cathedral High School by four goals to nil.

NO OLYMPIC GOLF.

REASONS AGAINST AN HOMERIC CONTEST.

It would seem that the supporters of Olympic golf have not abandoned hope of or anizing an Homeric contest on the links, for the Royal and Ancient Club found it necessary, as already reported in the *Bombay Gazette* to put on record its disapproval of Olympic golf.

The experiment has already been made. An Olympic golf tournament was held during the games at St. Louis in 1904, when Mr. G. S. Lyon, the Canadian golfer, was successful.

The experiment was a complete failure, but this did not deter its supporters from trying again. In 1908 a committee was formed to organize an Olympic golf tournament. It was decided that the St. George's Cup Competition should assume the nature of a qualifying round, and that the twenty leading players should represent Britain.

There was to have been an individual stroke competition, thirty-six holes to be played on each of the courses of the Royal St. George's Cinque Ports, and Prince's (Sandwich) clubs; and, conjointly, an international team competition, six men being allowed to play and four to score for each team. Each country was to send four teams, which would have enabled England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales to be represented.

A manifest objection to the proposal was that while England would have been represented by one team, Belgium for example, would have been allowed to send four.

A vigorous protest was made by Mr. John L. Low, and in the end the scheme was abandoned.

There is no evidence to-day that Olympic golf is regarded more favourable. The Royal and Ancient Club has decided against it, and without the approval and co-operation of the R. and A. such a tournament would be of only minor importance.

SENTIMENTAL OBJECTION.

As a matter of fact, the idea of including golf among the Olympic games is entirely ludicrous. No golfer claims that the game necessitates that degree of physical and athletic prowess which is inevitably associated with Olympic games. There is a strong sentimental objection against Olympic golf. There are also very practical objections to it.

For one thing it would be almost impossible to get together really representative teams. There would also be the grave danger of introducing an element of semi-professionalism. There is also the commonsense objection to the inaugurating of any more golf tournaments. We have already more than enough.

The recent sensational happenings in America have proved that already we have a means of deciding what is to all intents and purposes an international tournament.

It cannot be doubted that each succeeding year will find the various countries represented more fully at each other's championships. It may happen that international team matches may be arranged. But to label them "Olympic golf" would be to handicap them severely.

WORLD'S DRAUGHTS CHAMPION.

Mr. M. E. Pomeroy has won the world's draughts championship, defeating Mr. Alfred Jordan, of London, in the best two out of three games. Altogether they played 51 games, of which 48 were drawn.

In a billiard match at Melbourne, Lindrum beat Aiken by 143, the final scores being 16,000 to 15,857.

The Mastership of the Essex Draghounds will be undertaken this winter by Mr. Heron, who has succeeded Mr. T. H. Wye, and has officiated as the hon. secretary since 1909. Mr. R. S. Archbould will be field Master, and Mr. H. Fardell whipper-in.

The Grand National Meetings in Victoria (says the "Australasian") were singularly free from serious accidents this winter. It looked as though the season was going to pass off without any bad accident whatever, but on Saturday, August 9, two horses were killed and a jockey broke his leg.

BILLIARDS.

ENGLAND'S LEADING PLAYERS.

In spite of the summerlike weather with which we are being favoured, lovers of billiards have not been slow to exhibit their fondness for the game and the matches which have been played so far have been well attended, all things considered, writes H. F. G. in the 'Pall Mall Gazette." The season as yet has not really got into full swing, but many of the professionals are obtaining good practice in matches, some of which may be regarded as being of minor importance.

The return of Stevenson, who is likely to be seen in London more frequently than last year, when his appearances were of a somewhat spasmodic character, has had the effect of attracting a good number of people to the Grand Hall in Leicester-square, and although nothing of a record character has been done, the old champion's match with "Darlington" Smith has yielded some very interesting billiards. In spite of the fact that he is no longer the holder of the championship—though it may not be long before he regains the honour—Stevenson's play appeals very strongly to the billiard-loving public. For a number of years he has been regarded as a worthy successor of John Roberts, who has definitely retired from the game ; and champion or no champion, Stevenson is such a master that the loss of the title has probably made little or no difference to his "drawing" powers.

The great charm about Stevenson's play, of course, is his delicacy of touch and the speed with which, as a rule, he scores his points, while his knowledge of the game is so great that he is able to impart a wonderful variety into his game. At the top of the table, that delicate inner-cannon movement, he has no superior, though for neatness in execution Reece is probably as good ; while his work in the "open" is all done with a rapidity which always makes his play so interesting to watch. It is largely a matter of style, and other players, who may be just as effective, lose some of their attractiveness by their deliberation.

WHAT THE AMATEUR WANTS TO SEE.

To the average spectator the player who does not make his billiards look difficult is as a rule the most attractive. So many people understand a little about the game that when they visit a hall where a first class match is in progress, they want to see something done which they themselves cannot do The nursery cannon almost bewilders the average amateur, and frequently a sequence of these delicate strokes is punctuated by applause. "It all looks so simple," you perhaps hear someone remark, and the simplicity of the whole thing sometimes creates a lot of amusement. To players like Stevenson and Reece it is apparently simple enough, but to those who play an occasional game of a hundred up, a dozen close cannons would present a proposition which they would have little confidence in tackling.

The more open game of other professionals, while just as effective as the more delicate movements, looks perhaps to the average amateurs a little more ordinary, though it is significant perhaps that two of the finest stroke players in the world, George Gray and M Inman, are at the top of the professional ladder, Gray being acknowledged to be the most prolific scorer before the public, while Inman worthily holds the championship. Of the play of the latter it is impossible to speak too highly. His patience, too, is remarkable, while he owes his present position largely to his determination and the splendid manner in which he "keeps going" right to the end of a match. One is not likely to forget in a hurry the remarkable character of the play on the final day of the championship last year when Reece caught his opponent, but the wonderful effort on the part of the challenger, who had contributed a break of over 500, only served as a spur to Inman, who promptly retaliated with something as good, and in the end won the match easily.

The difference between the three great English players, Stevenson, Inman, and Reece, is so little in scoring power that it is not be the easiest thing in the world to handicap them. In the Soho-square tournament Inman, as the champion, will doubtless be placed at scratch and if this is so it will be interesting to see what he is called upon to concede Stevenson. In their match of 18,000 up, which will be played at the Grand Hall next month, Stevenson is conceding Reece 1,000 points, and this probably just about represents the difference between them, though a player who has recently made two breaks of over 600 in one day might be considered too good to receive a start from any one. The tournament heats are of 9,000 up, a fact which makes the duty of the handicapper all the more difficult, for in these short games the dificit might be cleared off during the opening day. It is to be hoped that all three players will enter for the championship this season, in which, of of course, they will meet level, and a very interesting contest would be assured.

GEORGE GRAY IN LONDON.

George Gray arrived in London in mail week from Australia, and was met by, among others, Tom Reece and J. Mack. It is about three years ago since the young Australian billiard player made his English debut, and astounded everybody by creating a new world's record break of 985 in his first game here—at Leeds.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON.

Lawn tennis at Home has never had so brilliant a season or one so full of big events. Luckily the weather was good enough to secure a real success. The championship meeting was sandwiched between preliminary and final ties of the Davis Cup. For the finals challenge rounds both of the Championship and the International Cup there were record gates; the interest was maintained till England so narrowly lost. In both events the matches were of a high quality, and the increased popularity of the game is certainly well earned. Nearly 200 open tournaments were played in this country between the end of May and the beginning of September. In itself this is a proof of success.

THE DAVIS CUP.

In the outstanding feature of the season, the Davis Cup-ties, seven nations challenged England the holders. Germany beat France crippled by M. Gobert's lack of practice. America beat Australasia. Of the relatively second-class nations, Canada beat South Africa and Belgium—a good performance, for which her captain, R. B. Powell, was largely responsible. America beat Germany, not easily. Herr Froitzheim is a great player, but a constant martyr to ill-health. Then Canada was an easy prey to America in the final. The challenge round is historic, inasmuch as England were within one stroke of winning the doubles, which, if secured, would have meant the retention of the Cup. The incident deserves a word of criticism.

Roper Barrett and Dixon had previously won for the second time the doubles championship, beating decisively the brilliant young German pair, Rahe and Kleinschroth. But both Englishmen in singles (a better test of general capacity than doubles) had shown signs of decay. As was pointed out after the event, they are veterans, and the fact was placed in significant contrast to the splendid youth of McLoughlin and Williams, of America. Hackett however, of the American doubles team, is a veteran, and, in the opinion of some critics was the weakest of the four players. Dixon had been defeated by K. Powell, and Barrett by G. A Thomas, the one in the championship, the other at Beckenham.

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY.

Even allowing for the "glorious uncertainty" factor, these defeats were ominous. In the doubles championship, if Barrett and Dixon had had to play through, it is most probable that they would never have reached the final. The opinion that Hackett is a good general was prevalent and it may be correct. It that is so, then it would seem that the most efficient double team should be composed of a strategic veteran and a brilliant youngster, to do the donkey-work and the killing. McLoughlin's play may have been grounded on Hackett's general orders; it was certainly perfect in execution it must be noted that in the American-Australasia match in New York Hackett and McLoughlin were beaten by Doust and Jones—not a great pair.

As it was, England's great hope, J. C. Parke, the conqueror of Brookes and the hero of last year's Davis Cup, won both his singles. Dixon lost both of his. If Barrett had played in the singles he would probably have beaten Williams. He is a player whose brain and nervous force can make him do great things when the pinch comes. It would always be so in a single. In the doubles he was not inspired.

THE PROGRESS OF PARKE,

Very gratifying to English players was the progress of Parke, demonstrating conclusively that his victory over Brookes was no fluke, and that he is one of the great exponents of the game. There is nothing spectacular about his play. His service is mediocre, so is his volleying, but when on the run he executes a lightning drive, which, for accuracy combined with speed, and above all, with ease of stroke, has probably never been equalled. It beats the best volleying in the world, a fact which makes one doubt whether the volleying game is the last word in lawn tennis. Parke has toured widely this season, as well as doing his utmost duty for his country. He has been defeated once only—by McLoughlin in the championships. Some hold that this was the best game the American put up over here. Parke reversed the result in the Davis Cup. He has also beaten R. N. Williams, Doust, F. G. Lowe, Beamish, Dixcon, A. H. Lowe and Wilding himself. It is true that his victory over the champion was on a damp north-country court but, taken with the other successes, it passes as a real victory.

A. F. Wilding's play against McLoughlin in the challenge round of the Championship was one of the finest things ever seen "on the court." He modestly spoke of its being a case of man versus boy. But, on the whole, this performance stamps Wilding as one of the greatest players who have lived. In connection with this, there is his other record. He has beaten Brookes, On hard courts and on wood he is equally efficient. He has swept the board at the world's Hard Court Championships. At Deauville in August where the interesting innovation was made of playing the four semi-finalists in a pool, he beat Decugis, Rahe, and Doust, and came out first. His play combines strength, steadiness, and judgment, better than has yet been seen.

A FINE PAIR.

Rarely does one see, in any game, a finer pair of young athletes than Wilding and McLoughlin in the Championship round at Wimbledon. The young American won the hearts of English players on his first appearance in this country. He has the shoulders of a boxer, and the quickness; his service is the finest development of that stroke yet made ; his sportsmanship is the crown of a strenuous and a modest character. But he does not seem to be the super-player yet. His backhand is a "reach-me-down"; a low ball, volley or ground, is a trouble to him. His forehand drive depends too much on wrist work safety, though it is just that wrist work which gives it brilliance when it comes off. Yet he is a great player ; a second time he has won the Championship of the U.S.A., and Williams was the runner-up.

The old guard of English lawn tennis has, on the year, gone back. Gore has done little. Dixon was beaten in Russia by young Count Soumarekoff. Of the intermediate generation, Beamish, the brothers Lowe, and Doust seem to be unable to pass a certain standard. Among the young players, Tindell Green nearly beat Gore, W. C. Crawley beat Rahe, C. Scott beat G. R. Allen and G. T. C. Watt. Each of these three has considerable promise. The Cantab Hope Crisp may be added, for his tenacity and headwork make up for deficiency of execution. At Hythe, the list of the grass meeting, E.R Allen, the veterat of forty-five (whose driving on both hands is a model) beat Doust and Mavrogordato. He has this year beaten Larsen and W. F. Johnson also.

At the annual meeting of Prince's Curling Club it was announced that the season would commence on Saturday, October 25. The fixtures for the season include the club championship, the vice-president and patroness' prizes, and a home and home match with Edinburgh. The district medal match will be with Buxton. Major G. E. Smith, R.E., C.M.G. was elected president for 1913-14.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL MOUNTED SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The entries on Thursday were good, and some very well contested events were witnessed by a moderate audience. The jumping was particularly good.

Event No. 1.—Tent-Pegging—Ponies. Triple pegs.

Entries.—R. Todd, C. Bowes-Lyon, L. H. Savile, A. K. Graham, J. R. Landon, and A. S. Robinson.

The light was again trying and but few pegs were taken.

Landon and Robinson each took two pegs at the first run, the latter dropping his spear some fifty yards on. Bowes Lyon had hard luck.

At the second attempt Todd took two pegs and Landon one. The latter rode at great pace.

Winner—V. R. Landon.

Event No. 2.—Duck Apple Stakes. Competitors ride a course, dismount and duck for apples with their teeth in a bucket of water. The apple must be retained in the teeth and the course completed.

Entries.—A. K. Graham, A. S. Robinson, F. S. White, L. H. Savile, J. R. Webster, E. G. Pearson, R. A. Spence, F. Kennedy, C. Bowes-Lyon, J. Wallace, C. S. C. Kennedy, A. E. Baird and V. R. Landon.

C. S. Kennedy was the first to reach the silvered aluminium receptacles filled with sterilized H_2. O_2. and the last to leave, appleless.

The other competitors were very quick on their apples and a really good race and finish resulted.

Result.—First—Savile.
Second.—Graham.
Third.—Landon.

Event No. 3.—Ladies' Bending Race. Points will be given in each heat as follows—first home 8, second 6, third 4, two points being deducted for each polo ball displaced.

Entries—Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Savile, Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Mrs. W. Turner Green, and Mrs. H. G. Cocke.

This was ridden off in heats. Mrs. Turner Green beat Mrs. Turner in the first heat. The result of the second heat was first Mrs. Sandford, second Mrs. Savile, third Mrs. Cocke.

Mrs. Turner Green, Mrs. Sandford and Mrs. Savile rode in the final. Mrs. Sandford rode right through at a good pace and managed her pony very cleverly.

Result.—First.—Mrs. Sandford.
Second.—Mrs. Turner Green.

Event No. 4.—Horse Jumping. Open to horses which have competed a reasonable number of times in the weekly meetings.

Owner.	Horse.
N. M. Morris ...	Jabez.
C. S. C. Kennedy...	Lincoln.
F. Kennedy ...	The Nut.
F. B. Saddler ...	Biscuit.
R. A. Spence ...	Harkaway.
H. G. Allum ...	Hansi.
T. S. Hovis ...	Mavourneen.

The first horse to jump was Jabez ridden by Landon. The jumps were hurdle, wall, bar, double. Jabez refused each once, shedding Landon at the first, but was "coaxed" over. F. Kennedy on The Nut touched the hurdle, took the wall and bar splendidly and the double fairly.

C. S. Kennedy on Lincoln removed two bricks from the wall, but otherwise jumped very well, particularly at the double.

The Biscuit rather wrecked the course and Haukaway, Webster up, touched all but the bar which it took capitally. Hansi jumped very well indeed, only touching at the double.

Mavourneen took one brick off the wall but otherwise jumped most excellently, especially the double.

After the horses had jumped, Todd on a pony, Fancy, which had refused on Tuesday, went round the course for a bet, and jumped almost faultlessly. Indeed a well-named pony; as the "Fancy Strikes Me."

Hansi and Mavourneen rode it off. Hansi touched the first and last and Mavourneen again removed a brick from the wall.

Result.—First.—Mavourneen.
second.—Hansi.

Event No. 5.—Individual V. C. Race. Competitors ride round the course over a jump, pick up dummies, returning with the latter over the same course.

Entries :—L. H. Savile, N. Morris, K. B. Roger, E. G. Pearson, F. Kennedy, C. Bowes-Lyon, J. Wallace, A. E. Baird, J. R. Webster, F. S. White, A. K. Graham, J. R. Landon, R. H. Stranger, and A. S. Robinson.

This was as usual an amusing medley. Landon and Webster got round first and the latter got away first. All the competitors ponys seem nerveless, or can it be that the Light Horse have a band of their own which has accustomed the animals to such music.

At least two of the rescued dummies died on the way back from being improperly carried.

Result.—Webster.....First
Savile.....Second
Landon.....Third

Event No. 6.—Pony Scurry. Catch weights over 11 stone 7lbs. Distance handicap. Open to any pony that has not won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over.

Owner.	Pony.	Handicap.
E. G. Pearson...	Buccaneer.....	Scratch
R. A. Stranger...	Kim	15 yds.
Col. Marshall...	Osprey...	15 yds.
Col. Marshall...	Sikander.....	15 yds.
A. K. Graham.....		15 yds.
L. H. Savile..	Legacy.....	20 yds.
R.N. Aylward	Pride o' the Morn	25 yds.

A most excellent race resulted in Pride o' the Morn Landon up, winning by a neck from Osprey, (Col. Marshall) and Sikander (Stranger.) The latter got left at the post.

Event No. 7.—Hat Trimming Stakes. Ladies' Nomination. Nomination event. Men will ride round the course carrying hats, ribbon, needle and cotton. They will dismount, hand their horses to syces, then give their hats, etc., to the ladies, who will trim them and tie them securely on their partner's heads. The first three men home will have their hats judged for the prize.

Post Entries.—C. S. Kennedy and Pearsons reached their partners first. Sandford was first away, his partner having the brilliant brain wave of utilizing part of the trimming to tie the hat on with. Robinson got off second; but his was a fair weather creation and came to bits. The third to come in hatted was Kennedy in a delightful moire straw confection with cinnamon fuchings.

Result.—1st Mrs. Sandford and Sandford.

2nd Miss Pearse and Kennedy.

Saturday is the last day of the sports.

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

INTERESTING DAY'S SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The fourth Gymkhana Race meeting this year took place on the 29th ultimo. and though it was quite a good one of its kind, there was a very poor attendance, and there was apparent a general lack of interest in these 'station' races which is becoming more and more pronounced as the years roll on. The fact of it is Karachi is no longer the place for such meetings. It is no longer a 'station' in the sense of a place where certain number of civilian officers and the officers of a regiment or two each probably had one or more ponies or horses both for hacking as well as racing; and in whose training and racing all evidence a personal interest. In these days of the depreciated rupee and increased cost of living most young men find the sport a little too expensive, and, since Karachi has become a big commercial city, a very much smaller proportion of young men are riders or the owners of horses fit for racing.

The best race of the day was the fifth, "The Horse Race," Abdullah, New Leaf, Glad Eye and Baron Athol passing the post all in a bunch as if a tablecloth could have covered them all. Angelot created a surprise by winning the Novices Stakes from Tinker by half a length.

1st Race.—The Hurdle Race. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap race for all ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over five flights.

Mr. Newman's br. aust. g. Fossakie, 11-7, Capt. Bower 1
Mr. Mather's b. aust. m. Pauline, 10-0, Owner 2
Mr. Walker's br. aust. m. Vernier, 9-7, Owner 3
Major Murphy's b. e. m., Ruth Courcey, 10-7 Mr, Souter 4

Won by 3 lenghts ; 2 lengths between the second and third and half a length between the third and fourth in 2 mins. 6 1-5 secs.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 5.

2nd Race.—The September Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Dr. Navarra's ch. a. h. Plassey, 9-0, Cumai 1
Mr. Fraser's b. ch. m. Country Girl 10 0, Khandoo 2
Mr. Wyngaarden's sk. ch. m. Jessie 9-7, Khan Beg 3
Mr. Mehrlaender's g. ch. g. Whitebait, 11-0 Mr. Chapman 4

Won by 2 lengths ; half a length between the second and third and 6 lengths between the third and fourth in 1 min. 30secs.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 4,

3rd Race.—The Novice's Stakes. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight for all ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race or a Gymkhana Race (Bracelet race excepted). Distance—4 furlongs.

Capt. Blunt's b. aust. g. Angelot 11-3, Mr. Judkin 1
Mr. Punnett's ch. g. Tinker, 9-0, Gumai 2
Mr. Souter's g. ch. g. Samson, 10-0, Owner 3
Mr. Tebbubb's ch. a. h. Memoria 9-0, Mr. Chapman 4

Won by 1-2 a length, 1 length between the second and third, and 1 length between the third and fourth in 57 2-5 secs.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 21.

4th Race—The ladies Bracelet, Rs. 30 to the winner, a prize value Rs. 19 to the second, and Rs. 15 to the third. A distance handicap for all horses and ponies. Distance—1 mile.

Major Murphy's b. e. m. Loo, 7-7, 240 yds., Gumai 1
Mr. Park's br. aust. g. Ali Baba, 11-4, 200 yds. Owner... 2
Mr. De Verteuil's ch. a. h. Talib, 11-4, 200 yds., Major Murphy 3
Capt. Blunt's b. aust. g., Angelot. 14-3. 180 yds., Owner 4
Mr. Woodward's b. e. m. Kiss-me-Quick 9-4, 40 yds, Luximan... 5
Mr. Mitchell's b. a. h. Jungli, 11-0, 200 yds., Owner 6

Won by 5 lengths; 1 length between the second and third, and 2 lengths between the third and fourth.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 6.

5th Race.—The Horse Race. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Wyatt's b. e. g. Abdullah, 12-0, Major Murphy... 1
Mr. Newman's br. aust. m. New Leaf, 11-7, Mr. Grayburn ... } dead
Mr. Mackenzie's b. aust. m. Glad Eye, 10-0, Mr. Mather ... ... } heat
Mr. A. Chapman's b. e. h. Baron Athol, 10-0 Owner 4

Won by ½ a length, dead heat between the second and third, and half a length between third and fourth in 1 min. 24 2-5 secs.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 8.

6th Race.—The Consolation Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, and Rs 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies that have run at the meeting and not won. Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Mehrlaender's g. ch. g. Whitebait, 10-0, Mr. Chapman 1
Mr. Wyngaarden's sk. ch. m, Jessie, 9-0, Khan Beg 2
Mr. Hulcatt's b. ch. m. Ragged Robin, 10-7, Khandoo... 3
Mr. Mather's b. aust. m. Pauline, 11-0, Owner 4

Won by three-fourths of a length; 1 length between the second and third, and 2 lengths between the third and fourth in 58 secs.

The totalisator paid out Rs. 7.

The next meeting will be the Autumn meeting next month when some good races are anticipated, the prizes being greater than those offered at any meeting which has been held in Karachi.

James Paddon, the champion of Australia, and Dick Arnst, the ex-champion of the world, signed articles on August 18, to scull for the championship of Australia, the "Referee" Cup, and £200 a-side on November 1. The race is to be rowed from the northern side of the Paramatta at Ryde to the Searle Memorial.

ASSUMED NAMES.

ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB'S ACTION.

The announcement regarding the proposed alterations in the rule relating to assumed names, which appears in the "Racing Calendar," has monopolised, a greater share of attention at the clubs and in racing circles than the Cesarewitch.

It had become inevitable that the subject would have to be dealt with before long by the authorities, as it was generally conceded that a privilege which was intended to be a convenience for business man to use legitimately was being abused by people who above all others, should be compelled to come out into the open, and race without any mystery being attached to their individuality.

The mania for adopting assumed names has moreover, been responsible in its time for some extremely silly attempts to conceal the identity of their owners, who were far too well-known men to avoid their personality becoming known. Thus everybody knew that Mr. Valentine, who won the Oaks in 1863 with Queen Bertha, was Lord Falmouth, and that Mr. Pultency, who attained a similar distinction in 1877 with Placida, was the late Duke of Devonshire—the Marquis of Hartington of the time. Likewise the owner of the 1887 Derby winner, Merry Hampton was not really Mr. Abingdon, but Mr. Baird; nor was Lemberg, the hero of the Blue Riband of the Turf in 1910, in reality the property of Mr. Fairie, but of that gentlemen's alter ego, Mr. Cox.

Such cases might easily be multiplied indefinitely, but enough has been said to show that in many cases an assumed name is an absurdly ineffective means of concealing the identity of an individual.—Such a little game of innocent make-believe is, however, absolutely harmless, as it deceives no one, and cannot possibly hurt anybody ; but the case becomes widely different when a *nom de course* is adopted by a person who may be closely associated with other branches of racing, and transacts his business under an assumed name of which the public have no knowledge.

To put it frankly, the general opinion is that the suggested action of the Jockey Club is aimed at commission agents and bookmakers who run horses under one name, transact their Turf business under another, and in certain instances lives of peaceable, domestically inclined citizens at home under a third. This does not by any means imply that persons who exist under such conditions are acting dishonourably. They are simply availing themselves of the liberty they possess to adopt what measures they like for transacting their business operations under, and it is quite conceivable that in many instances a man who spends most of his existence amidst the hustle and turmoil of a racecourse may desire to dissociate his business as much as possible from his home life.

OPIUM DEN.

YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH IN PARIS.

STRANGE DISCOVERIES.

The death of a young woman named Pierrette Fleury in a house in the suburb of Vesinet, already reported in the "Bombay Gazette," caused, it is alleged, by indulgence in opium and ether, has caused a sensation in certain circles in Paris. Three women in the house in which she lived are charged by the police with having contributed to the death of Mlle. Pierrette through culpable negligence or the unlawful detention of drugs.

There seems to have been an opium den established in the house at Vesinet, and when the police searched the place a large number of Oriental peignoirs was found in a cupboard and the rooms were furnished with comfortable divans suggestive of the siesta. But the tenant of the house declares that it was not an organized smokery, but that each smoked "on his own account."

Pierrette had the habit, it seemed, of using drugs to stupefy her senses. She used cocaine, smoked opium in cigarettes from morning till night, chewed the drug, and, as if this were not enough, drank ether with passion.

SOCIETY SCANDAL.

A great scandal has been caused by this death because of the reputed relations of the young woman with rich and influential persons in Paris. When the news of her death was known there flocked to the house numerous persons, including financiers, merchants, and young men of family, living in the Etoile and Pare Monceau districts of Paris. An aviator is said to have been amongst her friends.

Upon her arm was tatooed the Christian name of a well-known Parisian personality. These persons, who called to-day, were astonished and indignant at being hailed before the magistrate, who was holding an inquiry in the house, and subjected to an interrogatory. They replied, for the most part, vaguely to the questions of the "judge d'instruction."

HOUSE OF MYSTERY.

The house where the woman has died is known by the curious name of "Trois brulees vives" ("The Three Burned Alive") It stands back from the road, a pretty villa painted white, peeping out from amongst russet trees. A well-kept garden at the back of the house is still bright with autumn flowers. Upstairs in the house is the mortuary chamber where lies the young woman, whose death has inspired the suspicions of the police. Beautiful wreaths, one formed entirely of orchids, lie about the body.

It is said that motor-cars rallied out from Paris all during the night to this house, where the drug was smoked until the early hours of the morning. But the tenant of the house, a young and good-looking woman, says she has her answer to the charge against her.

The authorities attach considerable importance to this case, for opium-smoking is a growing vice in Paris.

H. M. battleship "Triumph" left Gibraltar in mail week for Malta, whence she will sail for the Far East to become the new flagship on the China station.

In response to Mr. G. A. Natesan's appeal for funds on behalf of Indians in South Africa, Mrs. Anne Besant has sent in a donation of Rs. 1,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Colonel W. R. Marshall.)

The following arrivals and departures, reported at Bombay, are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lt.-Col P. C. Palin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Lt.-Col. P. G. Campbell, Royal Engineers, Major A.H. Bowring, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. F. N. Thorne, 1st. Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, Capt. C.R. Ingram, 2nd. Bn. The Queen's Own, (Royal West Kent Reginent), Capt. D.E. Knollys, 19th, Punjabis, Major C. W. Mainprise, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt. G. Craster, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Lieut. A. B. Porter, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Major E. V. Fox 2nd Battn. The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieut. B. A. J. Havelock, 2nd. Bn. The Prince of Wales's, (North Staffordshire Regiment), Capt. A. G. Haig, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. P. M. Medill, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major W. G. H. Manley, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. A. M. Addison, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. A. J. Furfan, Royal Artillery, Capt. C. W. B. Birdwood, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Capt. J. D. Scale, 87th Punjabis, Hon. Lieut. J. H. Bridge, India miscellaneus List, Capt. G. P. Morris, 30th Lancers, Lieut. H. S. Hatfield, 1st. (King's) Dragoon Guards, Capt. H. I. Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Malaum Regimen), Capt. C. H. Giffard, 1st. King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Malaum Regiment), Lieut. E. R. C. Wilson, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. N. C. Healing, Royal Garrison Artillery, Capt. H. W. Carson, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut. F. C. C. Briggs, 2nd Bn. the King's (Liverpool Regiment), G. R. H. Cheape, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Lieut. C.J.S. King, Royal Engineers, Lieut. R. H. R. Parminter, 1st. Bn. The Manchester Regiment, Lieut. H. T. Hewitt, 1st. Bn. The Connaught Rangers, Lieut. A. C. Brooke, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. T. R. M. Carlisle, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. F. H. Barton, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Senior Rifles) Lieut. H. G. T. Newton, 13th Hussars, Major A. H. Cunningham, Royal Engineers, Capt. A. B. Skinner, 5th. Cavalry, Lieut L. B. O'Brien, Royal Field Artillery, F. G. S. Maclean, 1st. Bn. The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians), Lieut. H. Lathom-Browne, 3rd Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment) Col. S. M. Renny, Ripd Artillery, Lieut. R. Gore, 13th Hussars, Capt. J. H. J. Williams, 3rd. Bn. the Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment) Lieut. H. F. Dawes, 3rd Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment) E. L. Wateridge, 2nd. Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment, Capt. D. W. Pollock, 4th. Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment, Lt. & Qr. Mr. W. Butler, 4 Bn. the Worcestershire Lieut. E. H. Barker, 4th. Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. T. E. M. Battersby, 1st. Bn. The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Lieut. J. L. Whitty, 1st Bn. The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians) Capt. F. H. Stewart, Indian Medical Service, A. G. Hutchinson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Lieut. N. S. Reghart, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Capt. J. O. Nelson, 4th Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieut. E. M. Grant, 1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry, Lt.-Col S. Geoghegan, 62nd Punjabis, per S. S. "Persia," Major Musseaden, 8th. (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lt.-Col. E. DeV. Wintle, 12th Cavalry, Major G. G. L. Keraas, Indian Medical, Service, Lieut. R. Simson, 4th Cavalry, Hon. Capt. G. R. Hartley, Indian Ordnance Department, Capt. F. S. Probyn, Army Veterinary Corps, Lieut D. D. Barry, 1st. Bn. Highland Light Infantry, G. Walmsley, 3rd Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, H. C. R., Saunders, 2nd Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment, L. Playfair, 1st. Bn. The Royal Scots, (Lothian Regiment, A. Mason, Royal Engineers, R. L. Kennedy, 8th (Kings Irish) Hussars, G. G. Clifford, Lieut. J. M. W. O'Rorke, 25th Cavalry, (Frontier Force), Col. J. Crowe, Staff, Major B. M. L. Brodhurst, 4th. Gurkha Rifles,

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. H. Stranach, 29th Punjabis, Major W. R. B. Colan, 67th Punjabs, Lt.-Col. R. G. Ouseley, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. J. C. E. D'Esterre, Royal Garrisson Artillery, Lieut. G. D. Shuttleworth, 1st Bn. The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieut. Kent-Lemon, 1st Bn. The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieut. G. M. Hutton, 22nd. Sam Browne's Cavalry, (Frontier Force), Lieut. A. V. Pope, 14th. (King's) Hussars, Lieute. H. G. Hayes, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. E. F. Carne, Royal Field Artillary, Lieut. J. de L. Simonds. Royal Garrison Artillery, Capt. F. Moore, 2nd. Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment), Capt. R. F. Gatehouse, 1st Bn. The Northumberland Fusiliers, Major H. A. V. Cummins, Staff, Capt. F. H Stapleton, 1st Bn. The Oxfordshireand Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 30-9-13, Capt. R. C. Wilson, 114th Mahrattas, Capt. M. B. Webb, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Capt A. A. Mercer, 2nd Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieut. H. S. Farebrother, 2nd. Bn. The Norfolk Regiment, A. J. Shakeshaft, Lt.-Col. G. F. White, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. G. H. Branson, 110th Mahrattas, Lieut. R. L. O. Carew, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut M. Johnston, Capt. A. L. Willett, 2nd Bn. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Norfork Regiment, Light Infantry, Capt. M K. Hodgson, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Lieut. J. E. A. O'Dwyer, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieut. M. E. Lee, 2nd. Bn. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut. H. Hussey, Army Schools, Lieut. R C. Ansdell, Capt. J. J. Mansel L

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 17th October, 1913.

ARE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS DISCONTENTED?

Until quite recently there was the most perfect accord between the Government and their Mahomedan subjects, and it was the proud boast of the latter that they took no interest in politics of the type favoured by the advanced wing of the Congress, because their aspirations were limited to social and educational progress, with a proportionate recognition of their claims to employment in the various official departments, and a fair number of seats on the Imperial and Provincial Councils. But signs are not lacking of a change in the hitherto harmonious situation, one of them being the appearance of captious articles in some of the Urdu papers, which have obliged several of the subordinate administrations to use the punitive sections of the press laws, with the result that there is an outcry against an alleged attempt to muzzle the public opinion of the community. And last week we had a cabled summary of a somewhat sensational contribution to the *Times* by a correspondent professing to be in touch with the new gospel of opportunism which is said to be sapping Mahomedan fidelity. According to this deponent a group of agitators are seeking to influence Muslim fanaticism by suggestions that the European nations are working for the dissolution of the Khalifate and the defilement of the holy places in the Hedjaz, two propositions which are in complete variance with the declared policy of the international protectorate over Turkey. As regards the shrines in Arabia, whose sanctity and inviolation is one of the basic principles of the Islamic faith, it may be remembered that, when the Italian operations in the Red Sea aroused the apprehensions of Indian Muslims, the British Government took immediate diplomatic action, for which the community expressed their profound gratitude. It may also be anticipated that the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi's tour in Asiatic Turkey upon which he has just set out will enable him to re assure his compatriots regarding the future of the Khalifate and the absolute safety of the sacred places in the Hedjaz. The *Times'* correspondent also declares that there is an agitation for the subversion of British rule attended by an inflammatory propaganda of religious and social hatred and abuse of Anglo-Indian officials. We have grave doubts of the accuracy of these asseverations, which he qualifies by the statement that no respectable Mahomedans are associated with the movement as it is confined to the classes specified in his article. We travel beyond this reservation and say, that so far as Bombay and South India are concerned there are no indications of this startling conspiracy which, if it exists at all, is limited to the Upper Provinces and Eastern Bengal, where there are symptoms of discontent which have not yet broadened into the vision depicted by his vivid imagination.

In support of the thesis of a projected Muslim revolt he points out that these agitators have captured the party machine and are using it for the spread of anti-British opinions conjoined with a boycott of the leaders, who until recently were accepted as a wise and sagacious protectors of the general interests of the community. This doubtless is a reference to the schism in the National League produced by the operations of the progressives who have grafted their policy into its constitution with results that have not corresponded to their anticipations, because under its present control it has ceased to be a representative body, and the Government would be fully justified in declining to listen to any proposals put forward by the Lucknow stalwarts. The patriarchs of the Mahomedan renascence have dissolved their alliance with a Council which has been transformed into a political machine, and there is no doubt that their attitude has the approval of all intelligent Mussalmans who are not obsessed by visions of self-government and other shibboleths borrowed from the Congress programme. But even the Lucknow progressives who are in possession of the central organization are not, to use Mr. Churchill's latest terminology, such "political polecats" as to commit themselves to an anti-British campaign of the dimensions sketched by the *Times'* writer, and we believe that they will repudiate the intentions ascribed to them, because their ideals do not extend to a revolution against the Government. But there is also some prospect of a reaction against the group which is in temporary control of the party machine, the most significant symptom of it being the recent meeting at Delhi, which is to be followed by the convening of a representative assembly from all Mahomedan India. This was the first public protest against the anti-Government sentiments of the young Muslim party which have already caused some mischief in the directions indicated by the *Times'* correspondent. It is felt by responsible Mahomedans that there should be a prompt and earnest disavowal of a movement which has interrupted the cordial relations with the Government, which are absolutely essential to the community if the national advancement is not to be arrested, and that is surely of more importance than a quest for fresh political concessions in company with the Congress. It may be hoped, therefore, that the projected conference of the older protagonists will result in the adjustment of a defection which is harmful to Muslim fidelity and that the National League will be reconstituted on lines which will restore its representative character as a preface to the resumption of friendly relations with the Government.

Turning to the causes of this discontent, we give the first place to the University question, because the policy of the Government in regard to it has collided with Mahomedan feelings and aroused much resentment. In previous articles we have discussed the developments which have occurred and need not recount them on the present occasion, but we would suggest that it is not yet too late to amend the conditions applied to a scheme having the full force of Muslim opinion behind it and that, in view of the real and deep-seated dissatisfaction now prevalent about its suspension, a modification of the limitations of the Educational Department is desirable. Concessions which would not affect the status of the official institutions might be given, and they would be welcomed by Mahomedans as an appeasement of this special grievance, and as fruits of the policy of co-operation referred to in the Viceroy's recent speech. The Italian and Balkan wars produced strong and legitimate sympathy with the misfortunes of the Khalifate with which no fault could be found until it aspired to mould the Islamic policy of the Empire, until the British Foreign Secretary and the Viceroy gave conclusive reasons for our attitude of non-intervention. The position in Persia aroused apprehensions of the ultimate annexation of the country by the two protecting Powers, but these have been set at rest by recent Anglo-Russian declarations and by the improvements which are occurring in its tempestuous affairs, and lastly there was the Cawnpore incident which was used by the agitators as a pretext for inflaming Muslim religious passions, which found expression in public meetings and in the columns of the Urdu press. These are the causative influences of the alleged Mahomedan discontent, but none of them seem to be superlative enough to have produced the seditious movement vitualized by the *Times'* correspondent which, if it is a reality, is confined to a group of hot-heads who have no claim to represent the general sentiments of the community. Though there are points of difference between them and the Government, we do not believe that Mahomedan fidelity has been influenced by these disagreements, which are the outcome of national opinions that were non-existent a few years ago, and ought not be regarded as premonitory symptoms of an Islamic revolt pictured by alarmist writers like the *Times'* contributor, whose indictment should be met and repudiated at the forthcoming meeting of their leaders.

WHEAT AND PLAGUE INFECTION.

THE important report, which Major Glen Liston has just issued on recent work of the Plague Research Commission shows that his theory that the infection of plague is carried by the operations of the grain trade has been much strengthened. The Commission has been engaged on an attempt to discover why certain tracts of the country have practically escaped the ravages of the disease, and in the course of their enquiry have investigated the causes of certain severe outbreaks in the United Provinces. No definite conclusions have even yet been reached, but the officers who have conducted these enquiries are strongly of opinion that towns intimately associated with the collection and distribution of grain run not only great risk of becoming infected, but also become important centres from which infection is disseminated to distant places. Grain stores are usually frequented by rats in smaller or greater numbers, and many rat-fleas are left behind, detached from their natural hosts. These fleas, especially if in a cool atmosphere, such as during a considerable portion of the year is to be found in most of the principal grain producing and consuming areas, will live for a long time and be capable of transmitting plague germs. On the other hand the Madras Presidency, which is comparatively free from plague, is on the whole a hot place, it has a comparatively small trade in wheat and a considerable trade in rice.

The opinions which have been formed as to the agency of wheat in this respect are supported by other considerations, which are detailed in another colum, and if eventually they are definitely established they seem to hold out hope of a considerable reduction of the ravages of the disease. The import trade in grain is one which may without much difficulty be kept within a reasonable amount of control. It will be necessary for local authorities to insist on measures being taken to protect grain from infected rats. At present in almost all the towns and villages of India grain is stored in ramshackle godowns to which rats have the readiest access. In future godowns built on such lines that rats are excluded from them must be required by local authorities, and with this ultimate end in view Major Liston has already secured plans of godowns which it is believed will meet the case, and which are to be erected in Belgaum and Ballia. The fact that the exclusion of the rat will mean that large quantities of grain, which are now destroyed, will be saved should help to induce merchants and property owners to erect buildings of this character and keep them in a sound state of repair. One other point may be noted. During last year there was a considerable decrease in the number of doses of anti-plague vaccine which were issued. The Bombay Laboratory is responsible for the supply of the whole of India, and this decline was caused not by any lack of confidence in the efficacy of the inoculation but, happily, by the decrease in the number of plague cases which occurred almost throughout the country. Major Liston in fact has received in the latest batch of statistics forwarded to him some striking testimonies to the value of the vaccine. We cannot quote all these, but at Gadag, for instance, one in every 166 inoculated persons was attacked as compared with one in 40 uninoculated. Of the inoculated one man in every 1,080 died and of the uninoculated one in every 65. These statistics, which may be supported by others to the same effects are surely convincing.

GOODWILL IN EUROPE.

AFTER such a long period of international tension and suspicion in Europe, it is good to note the signs of peace and goodwill which are showing themselves in more than one direction. Though the burden of armaments has been heavy we agree very largely with Mr. Churchill that simultaneously with our naval development our relations with Germany have continually improved until to-day they are on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, and now we have suggestions made that there should be an entente between France, Spain, and Great Britain. In this connection a striking article recently appeared in the *Liberal* of Madrid, advocating an entente. The journal strongly deprecated a policy of international isolation, and emphasised the dangers which might menace Spain in the event of a European conflagration. After referring to the entrance into European life of new and considerable forces as the result of the Balkan War, and especially the rise of Greek naval power, the *Liberal* declared that the moment was opportune to take a resolution in regard to international policy. Everything, it added, led to the belief that Spanish interests were bound up with the interests of France and Great Britain, and Spanish action in Africa was proof of that. It was not long ago that the feeling between France and Spain was the very reverse of what it is to-day. Such an entente as is now urged, especially in Paris, is not very likely to eventuate, but at the same time the improved relationship is a matter for congratulation.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THERE is much reason for satisfaction over the report of the Health Officer of Bombay for the third quarter of the year just ended, for it shows very appreciable results of the efforts which are being steadily and persistently made to combat the causes which lead to infectious diseases in this city. The total number of deaths was the lowest on record for this quarter since 1896, being 2,172 less than in the last quarter and 2,538 less than in the corresponding quarter last year. Of this total 3,486 were of persons born in Bombay, 3359 were of those born out of Bombay, and 251 were of those whose place of birth could not be ascertained. Corresponding with this striking reduction the mortality from Plague, Cholera, and Fevers, was generally lower. In comparison with the figures for the same period last year, there were, for instance, fewer deaths by 166 from Fevers, and 82 less than the previous quarter. Cholera also showed a similarly important decrease, while in the case of Plague, though the number of fatal cases was 19 more than for the third quarter last year, it was 1,568 less than in the previous quarter this year, and the lowest, with the one exception, quoted since 1898. Anti-malarial measures are being rigorously pursued and with 150 more wells hermetically covered, 150 more death-traps have been removed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept 26.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught and attended by Lord Stamfordham, Major Clive Wigram, and Lady Bertha Dawkins, left Balmoral for Althorp on a visit to Lord Spencer. Their Majesties are due to arrive in London, on the morning of October 11, on which evening they are to attend the performance at the Coliseum in aid of the Charing Cross and French hospitals. They will probably remain in town for the whole of the succeeding week, which will include the royal wedding festivities. The Duke of Connaught will accompany the King to the military manœuvres, and at their close he returns with the King to Balmoral, where he is likely to remain about a week. During his stay the plans for the royal wedding will be finally settled, and after the Duke's return the time before his departure for Canada will probably be spent in London. His Royal Highness has no public engagements prior to leaving for Canada.

The King and Queen, motored to Northampton, where His Majesty received in the market square an address from the corporation. In his reply the King said: "I rejoice to find in Northampton people that strong civic patriotism which is so essential to the efficient carrying out of the responsible duties entrusted to our local authorities, and that wider national patriotism which is concerned with the defence of my Realm and Dominions beyond the sea." After the civil functions at Northampton, the King returned to Althorp Park for luncheon and afterwards motored to Towcester, where he met Sir John French. Then he motored to Althorp, where he mounted his horse and inspected various detachments of White cavalry, including the composite regiment of Household Cavalry, who were watering and feeding their horses.

His Majesty then rode across country to Syresham, and inspected the 2nd Infantry Brigade in their bivouacs. His Majesty was joined by the Queen at 3-30 at Syresham and they motored besides the transport of the 1st Army as far as Buckingham, where they were surrounded by cheering crowds. During the passage of Their Majesties along the Brown Army transport, their motor-car collided with a motor lorry beside the road. Little damage was done, but Their Majesties alighted, while the vehicles were got apart and then re-entered the car and proceeded on their journey. On reaching a point where the opposing troops were in touch, the King left his motor-car, mounted his horse, cantered between the two forces, and inspected the positions. His Majesty was particularly interested in a flight by the airship "Delta."

A WEDDING.

St. Stephen's, Gloucester Road, was chosen for the marriage of Lieut-Col. Gerard Christian, D. S. O., who is well-known in Bombay, and Miss Evelyne Hilliard. The latter's gown of white satin charmeuse was trimmed with old lace and pearl and diamante embroidery, while the five bridesmaids wore charming frocks of pink charmeuse and net, with caps of lace and net. The bride carried a bouquet of crimson roses, and the bridesmaids pink carnations. After a reception at 89, Cornwall Gardens, Colonel and Mrs. Christian left for Folkestone on their way to India. Apropos of weddings it is said that the Duchess of Fife is to wear her mother's veil of *point d'Angleterre* at the forthcoming ceremony, and also that she has selected pale blue as the shade to be worn by her bridesmaids. The orange-blossoms, which are to form the bridal wreath, are being grown in the Sandringham hothouses.

IS MARRIAGE UNPOPULAR?

No, marriage is not unpopular, and never was in any conspicuous degree. Considered, however, as the consummation of manhood and womanhood, wedlock has its periods of decline as well as its recurrent period of excessive popularity, and we might say, phenomenal prosperity. Let the parson or the minister of any large Bethel composed of working people in the factory districts bear witness. He states that his income from marriage fees—the common fee among the industrial class being five shillings at least—varies. In good years it may amount to enough to enable him to do himself and his wife well on a holiday in Switzerland or Norway; in dull or slack years his fees from marriages will hardly give him the average holiday at Blackpool or the Isle of Man. Are there times, then, when marriage goes under a cloud, and loses its magnetism in the social circle? Has the weather anything to do with the oscillations of demand for the bride's cake, the wedding bells, the parson, or the registrar? In years when marriage is popular, all the earth is gay. A better world arises around us. Parson and registrar smile. The jollity of the village is unbounded. The engaged youth is held in reverence for his superior sanity. The quiet young man carrying the first baby at the seaside, or pushing the perambulator in the park on Sunday, is the hero then among his chums. How near are human beings to the flock of sheep! One marriage is followed by another. In quick succession the grey horses are yoked to the old brougham, the church opened, the old service read by the radiant parson, the fees paid with a smile, and all the houses let in the town. The tradesman, too, rejoice. Soon there will be more little mouths to fill, more baby linen needed, more slippers and boots, more perambulators, more dolls! So do the wheels revolve merrily in all the town in the time when marriage is popular. For our happiness, we seem to be passing through one of the recurrent good periods for marriage. According to statistics collected by that useful branch of the Government called the Home Office, the year 1913 bids fair to create a record in the number of its marriages. Cupid has been busy. From politics, and Science, and the Stock Exchange, and trade, and sport, weary men are coming back to the point of view of Coleridge, who sang of the supreme bliss of the hour, when—

> The moonshine, stealing o'er the scene,
> Had blended with the lights of eve;
> And she was there, my hope, my joy,
> My own dear Genevieve!

Wise men, bishops, philosophers, millionaires subscribe the old creed of the Romans—"Amor vincit omnia"—mixing their famous names indiscriminately with the cross of the illiterate coster, and the illiterate caligraphy of the young aristocrat who marries the pretty girl from the stage; for even the rigid John Knox must marry a second young wife after his long beard had turned grey; and, although in some years the pith of it is felt more widely and deeply than in other times, the sentiment throbs perennially in the human breast—

> All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
> Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
> Are all but ministers of Love,
> And feed his sacred flame.

Can it be that the present excessive popularity of marriage is related to a reaction, and a mute protest, against the nonsense screamed at the public by certain educated women who have been speakers in advocacy of votes for women? They have—some of them, not all—demanded the vote as a weapon of offence and defence against the tyrannous and brutal male. "How," they seem to say, "can any self-respecting woman love a man, or consent to be his wife?" Of course, as Sir James Barrie has taught us in his new comedy, no woman is ever logical, otherwise the man-haters, who denounce marriage for slavery to woman, would perceive that they are either encouraging immorality, or providing for the end of all things, or at least the extinction of the human race. Logical! No, the league against man, against marriage, arrives at burlesque of collapse when some of the members of it turn traitors by getting secretly betrothed! All this hysterical denunciation of man, of the bondage of matrimony, has produced a silent and widespread re-action in favour of love, courtship, marriage. Facts and laws of human nature are ever contemptuous of erratic reformers. As a rule the eloquent female who vituperates against man and matrimony is "the thankless child" Goneril and Regan proved to the suffering Lear. Or, it may be that her case is explained by the old fable of the fox and the grapes. She may be the old ultimate female, who has abandoned even the glimmer of hope that prompted the spinster of many years to remark, when she saw the happy couple returning from church lawfully wedded:—"Yes, yes, it's the road we must all go!"

TOO FUNNY.

Three young women wearing latticed gowns were followed up Fifth Avenue Pittsburg, by the curious of both sexes, and caused such a sensation that the police had to disperse the crowd and assist the girls into a taxi-cab and send them safely on their way.

The skirts were slit up to the knee, the slash being criss-crossed with brilliantly hued ribbons of silk. Beneath the lattice work of ribbons was a suggestion of delicate flesh-tinted stockings and other articles of wearing apparel of light flimsy material. A report has also been received from Sharon Pennsylvania, that a man had paraded the street there wearing a white serge suit, the trousers of which were slit to the knee, revealing to the eyes of an astonished populace a vision of embroidered pink silk stockings. He would have been very roughly handled had not the police interfered and escorted him home, where they advised him to make a change in his attire.

JURY OF WOMEN.

"Ladies of the jury" was the unusual form of address employed in a criminal court in San Francisco to-day, in the case of a married woman, Bertha J. Williams, accused of sending a threatening letter to Mrs. Nanette Robinson, with intent to extort £30 from her. The prisoner demanded that she should be tried by a jury of women, a demand which was satisfied only by the consent of the counsel concerned, through the rejection of all men jurors by means of "peremptory challenges." The twelve jurywomen, all selected from the higher walks of social life, earned high praise from the judge, who commented on their "honesty and intuitive power to detect untruthfulness in witnesses." The judge, in dismissing the jury, contrasted their readiness to perform the duties of citizenship with the frivolous excuses offered by men anxious to evade serving on a jury. After the prisoner had explained that she wrote the letter as a joke, the jury deliberated for two hours and decided that the prosecution had failed to prove intention to levy blackmail. They returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Juries composed partly of women and partly of men are now an established feature in the Californian courts, but an "all women" jury in criminal case is an innovation there.

LOST AND FOUND.

A country minister, driving to church with his new overcoat on the seat beside him, lost the coat en route, and announced his loss from the pulpit. "Dearly beloved," he said, "I met with a sad loss this morning. Somewhere on the River Road, while driving to church, I lost my fine, new, silk-lined overcoat. If any of you find it I hope you'll bring it to the parsonage." "It's found, doctor," said a voice from the back of the church. "Bless you, my friend! Heaven bless you!" said the minister, beaming on the speaker gratefully. "It's found, sir," continued the voice. "I came along the River Road just after you, and it wasn't there."

MADRAS STATUE OF THE KING.

The King has given several sittings to Mr. Joseph Crosland McClure for a statue which will be cast in bronze and sent about the end of the year to Madras, where it will be set up on the Maidan. It is the gift of a wealthy citizen of Madras. The statue, is 10 1-2 feet in height, and his Majesty is represented in his Coronation robes wearing the Imperial Crown, and bearing the sceptre and orb.

REVOLVER FIGHT IN PARIS.

A pitched battle, in which the combatants were armed with revolvers, took place in the Rue des Gravilliers late one night in mail week. The occupants of a cafe decided to settle a dispute by force of arms, and ranging themselves into two bands they began emptying their revolvers at one another.

The sound of the firing brought up a body of police, but by the time they arrived over seventy shots had been fired, and three combatants lay severely wounded in the street. On seeing the police the apaches turned their arms against them, but the latter replied briskly and put the apaches to flight. Two of the policemen were wounded, but not seriously.

THE MINING DISASTER.

ESTIMATED DEATHS OF 417 MEN.

ROYAL SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED.

NOVEL CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is estimated that a thousand people will be left, who were dependent on the victims of the colliery disaster. The loss to the colliery company is nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

Thirty-eight bodies have been found during the last 24 hours, and 49 have been placed in the mortuary.

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has opened a relief fund.

By command of the King and the wish of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the bride, the public will be permitted to view the wedding presents at a charge of one shilling a head, the proceeds being devoted to the Cardiff relief fund.

Prince Arthur has telegraphed to the widows and children of the miners :—"At the moment of our great happiness, our thoughts turn to you. We feel most deeply with you in your sorrow and distress."—Reuter.

WORST DISASTER FOR 70 YEARS.

LATER.

The death-roll in the Cardiff mine disaster is now placed at 417. It is the worst disaster in Britain for seventy years.

Twenty bodies have already been recovered.—Reuter.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The fire in the Universal Colliery, near Cardiff, has been extinguished. The rescue parties have renewed their desperate efforts, but huge falls further bar the way. The present position is that 26 men are dead, while 394 are missing.—Reuter.

LATER.

Forty bodies have now been recovered from the mine. The rescuers, this afternoon, have seen heaps of bodies.

The fire is again blazing. All hope has been abandoned.

Mr. McKenna has gone to the mine.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

AMERICA REFUSES TO RECOGNISE ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

In view of the practical dictatorship of President Huerta, America has formally notified Mexico, that she will not recognise the elections, which take place on Oct. 28, as constitutional.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRUISERS DESPATCHED.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

The cruisers "Vineta" and "Hertha" have been ordered to Mexico in view of the disquieting situation.—Reuter.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

A conference of Diplomatists in Mexico City, yesterday, decided to recommend their respective Governments to send warships to Mexico in order to furnish Legation guards in case of necessity.—Reuter.

A NEW MONGOLIA.

CHINA TO RECOGNISE SUZERAINTY.

PEKING, Oct. 15.

Negotiations between Russia and China on the subject of Mongolia are progressing rapidly and an agreement is expected shortly in which China will recognise the autonomy of Mongolia and the Russo-Mongol Convention arranged at Urga, while Russia will recognise Chinese suzerainty in Mongolia.

The new Mongolia will probably be composed of the five northernmost administrative divisions.—Reuter.

LAUNCH OF A NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The super-Dreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" was launched at Portsmouth to-day. She is oil-driven, and carries eight fifteen-inch guns, with a broadside of 15,600 pounds, and sixteen six-inch guns.—Reuter.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.

Peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey have begun.

DREADNOUGHT FOR SALE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 16.

A Council of Ministers has decided to sell the Dreadnought now being built at Elswick, and build another of an improved type.—Reuter.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

PROSECUTION OF LEADERS ABANDONED.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15.

The Attorney-General has abandoned the prosecution of the Labour leaders, Clark, Waterston, Wade and Kendal.—Reuter.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the Homeward Mails of Oct. 11 arrived Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 15.

TRAIN SMASH.

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND 25 INJURED.

MAJORITY OF VICTIMS FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A train crashed into the rear of an express at St. James's Station, Liverpool. A coach destined for Hull was shattered.

Five bodies have been recovered. Twenty-five persons were injured, some most seriously.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Six persons were killed in the collision at Liverpool. Most of those injured were foreigners returning from America to the Continent. Both trains were lighted by electricity, and there was no fire.

The train stopped at the mouth of the tunnel, through a passenger pulling the communication cord.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

NEW PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TO BE UNTOUCHED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

President Wilson announces that after consideration of the matter he is in favour of leaving the five per cent. preference in favour of imports in American bottoms untouched.—Reuter.

BANKS INVESTIGATIONS.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT FOR BOMBAY AUDITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct, 6.

It is announced that Messrs. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants of Bombay, have been appointed by the investigating committee of the People's Bank to audit its accounts.

As already reported, this firm has been appointed to audit the accounts of the Credit Bank of India.

The Mahomedan shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank who form a large number, are proposing to hold a meeting of their own to formulate their views with precision and authority regarding the bank's affairs and the proposed reconstruction.

MR. GHAZNAVI'S TOUR.

ENQUIRY INTO MATTERS AFFECTING MOSLEMS.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, member of the Imperial Legislative Council for East Bengal, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and will sail on Saturday for an extensive tour in Arabia, Syria and Palestine. Interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. Ghaznavi said : "Hadj is a religious obligation which is enjoined on every Mussalman who is able to perform it. My first object, therefore, is to perform the Hadj. Question affecting the compulsory return ticket monopoly, throwing open the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, and other kindred matters have been for some time exercising the minds of the Indian Mussalman public. Uncertainty in steamer fares, want of proper accomodation and arrangements for food on board the steamers, in-sanitary conditions in the port town of Jedda, unnecessary hardships of quarantine, the dealings of the so-called M'Callim, want of facilities for the non-Arabic speaking Mussalmans, housing arrangements and Musafirkanas at Mecca, lack of medical aid, are some of the questions that have been troubling the Hadj visiting public. My object is to enquire into these matters. The majority of those that go to Mecca desire to visit Medina and Jerusalem or Bait-ul-Maquaddas, which is also considered a holy city by the Mussalmans. If my humble exertions can, in however a small degree, help towards the solution of all or any of these problems, and mitigate in the least the difficulties that confront the pilgrims, I shall consider myself amply rewarded and the object of my mission fulfilled.

"I should like to add one word with regard to the Cawnpore mosque affair. It is with feelings of gratitude and satisfaction that I have read in the papers of the happy settlement of the whole affair, and it is with a light heart that I am now leaving India. I consider Lord Hardinge as one of the most sympathetic of Viceroys, and one of the greatest statesmen that ever ruled India. I recommend my co-religionists to have the fullest confidence in the Government of India and in British justice."

NEW BRIDGE AT METTUPALAYAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

METTUPALAYAM, Oct. 16.

The new Bhavani bridge at Mettupalayam was formally declared open today by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in the presence of a large body of inhabitants and a large contingent from Coimbatore.

Mr. Parker, Superintending Engineer, made an interesting speech giving the history of the bridge and also that of the former bridge.

Sir Harold Stuart, after unlocking with a silver key the lock suspended across the enterance to the bridge, walked over the length of this four-span bridge, after which he was garlanded.

On returning to the Shamiana Mr. Hemingway, Collector, made a short speech thanking Sir Harold Stuart and his Government for the very liberal assistance given to the Coimbatore District Board, not only in connection with the bridge but for several other necessary works.

The bridge was then opened to general traffic.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mongolia" with the outward Mails of Oct. 10 passed Suez at 6 a. m. on Thursday, Oct. 16.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LARGE RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

Djavid Pasha is going to Berlin to negotiate an agreement on similar lines to that just concluded with France.

He will also go to Paris to arrange for the issue of a loan of twenty eight millions sterling.

France has obtained large railway concessions in the hinterland to the south-east of Samsun and Trebizond. Contracts, therefore, have already been completed. Finally, a concession has been granted for a railway in Syria from Bayak to Ramleh, north-west of Jerusalem.

It is hoped that Britain will eventually consent to a junction between this and the Egyptian system. France agrees to an increase in the Customs duties and the creation of certain monopolies, and also consents in principle to the suppression of foreign post-offices, when the Turkish offices are working satisfactorily.—Reuter.

VICEROY AT KAPURTHALA.

THE MAHARAJAH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KAPURTHALA, Oct. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived at Kapurthala yesterday and were met on the platform by H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala, Col. Popham Young, Commander of Jullundar, General Carnegie, Commanding the Jullundar Brigade, and all the principal officials of Kapurthala State.

Having inspected the guard, which consisted of the Kapurthala Imperial Service troops, His Excellency drove to the Jagatjit Palace. The route was lined by Imperial Service troops and most tastefully decorated in blue and white, the colours of the Kapurthala State. The escort was formed by a squadron of the 15th Lancers Curetans (Mooltanis) under Lieut.-Col. Ricketts and the body-guard of the Kapurthala State.

On arrival at the palace, His Excellency was received by a second guard of honour, consisting of the State Imperial Service troops. H. H. the Maharajah visited His Excellency the Viceroy in the Jagatjit Palace, and His Excellency paid a return visit to H. H. the Maharajah at the big Durbar Hall. After luncheon, His Excellency, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, visited Villa Buona Vista, the residence of the Tikka Saheb of Kapurthala.

During the afternoon His Excellency witnessed the lawn tennis in progress at the place, H. H. the Maharajah displaying considerable skill in some well contested sets. At dinner H. H. the Maharajah entertained upwards of twenty guests, and afterwards His Excellency witnessed a cinematograph performance at the club.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

At 8-30 to-day His Excellency reviewed the Imperial Service troops of H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala. The troops consisted of H. H. the Maharajah's body-guard, a regiment of infantry, a transport corps and a camel corps. The troops marched past, displaying great smartness both in turn-out and drill.

NEW MARKET OPENED.

After breakfast His Excellency opened the new grain market. His Excellency was received by the Municipal officials who presented an address, and after a short speech in reply, His Excellency declared the market open by unlocking the gates with a golden key. His Excellency then walked round the market, the interior of which was lined by school-boys who cheered vociferously as His Excellency passed.

In opening the market, His Excellency said :—

Gentlemen,—I am very glad, indeed, that you should have given me an opportunity of identifying myself with your local interests, and I readily accept the part you have allotted to me in this ceremony. This "Mandi" seems to have been very happily designed, and I have no doubt that it will fulfil a very useful function in your city. I now declare it open and have great pleasure in naming it the Hardinge Gunj.

His Excellency then drove to the Treasury where he inspected the State jewels, armoury plate, collections of valuable Persian and Arabic manuscripts, State howdahs and many historical curiosities, the property of His Highness.

A TRIP BY RIVER.

In the afternoon, His Excellency, accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah, went for a trip by motor-launch on the Begu river. The scenery was delightful, and in many cases strongly reminiscent of the Thames. Returning from the river, His Excellency paused to see the illuminations which lent a brilliant effect to the buildings and roads. H. H. the Maharajah's infantry gave a display of torch-drill and swinging clubs.

At 8-15, the State dinner took place, forty guests being present. After dinner, His Excellency, accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah and chief officials of the State, motored to the station and left by a special train for Bikanir.

THE MULLAH'S INSULT.

MR. CORFIELD'S BODY EXHUMED AND MUTILATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables :—A special message to the *Express* says that the Mullah has exhumed and shamefully mutilated Mr. Corfield's body.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

BRILLIANT SCENES IN CHAPEL ROYAL.

BRIDE GIVEN AWAY BY THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife today was an imposing spectacle.

The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal at St James's. The congregation was a brilliant one, and included Royal personages, Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet and representatives of all classes. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

The King gave the bride away. The Prince of Wales supported Prince Arthur. Princess Mary was one of the bridesmaids.

The weather was fine and vast crowds lined the streets. The chapel was decorated with white heather, roses, lilies and chrysanthemums. There were seventeen chairs for Royal personages, who included the King and Queen of Norway, and the Crown Princess of Sweden, round the altar. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra wore dresses ablaze with diamonds, and entered arm in arm.

The King escorted the bride, who wore a dress of white charmeuse, thickly embroidered with pearls, with sparkling diamonds upon the train. There were five bridesmaids, headed by Princess Mary, in shell pink, carrying bouquets of shell pink carnations. Everyone was in uniform, the ladies being in evening dress with glittering tiaras and necklets.

The Indian and Dominion representatives were in prominent places.

After the service a procession, headed by the bride and bridegroom, went to St. James's Palace, where the register was signed. Afterwards the couple drove to the residence of the Princess Royal in Portman Square, escorted by the Scots Greys amid great cheering.

The honeymoon will be spent in Paris, Biarritz and Madrid.

An incident occurred when the King and Queen drove to the chapel. A Suffragette laid hold of the carriage and shouted "Give votes to women."—Reuter.

WEDDING CEREMONIAL.

BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU ENTIRELY ENGLISH-MADE.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife is interesting, not only for the popularity of the couple but also for the interesting circumstances of the event, writes a correspondent. The ceremonial observed at the marriage of King George and Queen Mary was followed, but in a modified form, there being no street processions. The European Courts were not represented, but all the members of the Royal Family in England attended, foreign monarchs or their representatives being confined to the more immediate family connections.

No less than five Queens had arranged to be present.—Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, the Queen of Norway, and Queen Amelia. Likewise were the heirs to three Thrones taking part, these being the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. In addition, there was a ruling Prince, in the person of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The books used by the Archbishop of Canterbury and assistant clergy at the wedding were those prepared for the marriage of the present King and Queen. They are magnificent specimens of the bookbinder's art. In all probability they will not be used again until the marriage of the Prince of Wales. These books have been carefully preserved in the Royal archives at Windsor Castle, and look extremely handsome, with their richly embossed covers of cream vellum, with the initials "G.M," intertwined.

TOILETTES OF THE LADIES.

The ladies attending the wedding wore "semi-Court toilette," that is, dress cut low at the neck and with short sleeves, but without trains, veils, or plumes. This is the customary dress for a ceremony of this character. It was thus possible for those ladies attending the wedding to display their jewels to advantage. The gentlemen present all wore full uniform, with the stars and ribbons of their Orders or Court dress.

The Duchess of Fife wore the veil in which the Princess Royal and the present Queen of Norway were both married. Every portion of the United Kingdom, practically, was represented in her trousseau and accessories. Thus, the wedding gown was to be entirely of English silk, being trimmed with real Irish lace. Her Royal Highness's travelling frock was of Highland tweed, while her wedding ring was manufactured of Welsh gold. It may be added that the wedding rings worn by both the Queen and the Princess Royal are likewise made from gold found in the Principality. It was the desire of both the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Fife, that, so far as was possible, the entire trousseau should be manufactured of British materials, and very explicit directions were given to this end. The bridesmaids' costumes were likewise made in England.

MANY COSTLY PRESENTS.

Needless to say the Royal couple have been the recipients of almost a treasury full of wedding presents. They have come from Royal relations and friends, politicians, diplomats, innumerable societies and guilds, in addition to the many which in such cases are sent from quite unknown people. The gifts to the happy couple were of a costly character, and jewels figured largely. The younger members of the Royal family combined to make one present to the Duchess of Fife, and this took the form of a magnificent crown of diamonds. The design is composed alternately of ducal strawberry leaves and thistles. It was proposed to use coloured stones for the thistles, but the Royal bride preferred diamonds throughout, and her wish in this respect was gratified.

After their honeymoon the bride and bridegroom propose to be in London early in December, when they will give a "house-warming" at their new residence in Mount-street.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

THEIR LOVE OF THE OUT-DOOR LIFE.

The personalities of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife are pronounced and typically English, and there is much in common between them. They are both quiet, serious-minded young people, with a passion for country life and outdoor sport.

The Prince is a man of many parts. Soldier, diplomatist, athlete, fine shot, and excellent horseman; he has been rightly termed the "Admirable Crichton of the Royal Family." His love for athletics was developed at Eton, and he holds very strong views concerning the spectacular side of sport. "Unfortunately," he once said, "it is the tendency of the age for men and boys to watch other people play instead of playing themselves. When I was at Eton I was told that unless I played football five times a week I should probably find standing easier than sitting."

There was one Eton episode, however which made the Prince blush furiously at the time. This was when Queen Victoria, during the time of her Diamond Jubilee, went to the school, called for Arthur, and embraced him to his obvious reluctance and confusion before his class colleagues.

KITCHENER'S PRAISE.

From Eton he went to Sandhurst, and entered upon his military duties in his usual characteristic, thorough manner. "It is a pity," Lord Kitchener once remarked, "that His Royal Highness was born a Prince, for that fact has probably prevented him taking the prominent position in the Army to which his abilities entitle him." For the Prince is regarded in the highest military quarters as a very capable and keen soldier.

He has served with the (Queen's Own) Hussars, the Royal Horse Artillery and the Scots Greys, and to make himself a thoroughly efficient officer he has undergone instruction courses at the signalling and musketry schools.

Once at Aldershot a curious lady visitor asked a private which was the Prince. She was conducted to the regimental coffee bar, and saw a young officer, pips in mouth, gravely reckoning the coppers in the till and entering them up in an account book. "Don't look much like a prince, does he?" tersely remarked the private.

The Prince is greatly interested in the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades, and it was on the occasion of an official inspection of a large body of the latter that an accident occurred which illustrates His Royal Highness's presence of mind.

A little girl on the edge of the crowd got flustered and fell crying hysterically on the ground. Quick as lightning Prince Arthur stooped down from his horse and whisked the mite up beside him on to his knee, where she sat quite contentedly viewing the boys. Ultimately the Prince lowered her down a very happy little girl just before the march past.

THE BRIDE'S WEALTH.

The Prince's fiancee is one of the richest women in England. She inherited much of the wealth of her father, whose estate was provisionally sworn at £1,000,000. But the exact amount of his fortune has never been publicly stated, his will being treated as the will of a member of the Royal Family, and its contents kept secret.

Until eight years ago, when King Edward conferred the rank of Princess on her and on her sister, thus bringing them within the provision of the Royal Marriage Act and rendering them eligible as wives of English or European royalty, the Duchess was simply known as Lady Alexandra Duff.

Her education has been practically the ordinary training of a daughter of the Scottish aristocracy, except that her inclination to athletics was always strongly fostered by her parents—firm believers in "a sound mind in a sound body." The Duchess is passionately devoted to Scotland, and has always maintained the patriotic traditions of the Fife clan. As a child when asked whether she was an English or a Scotch girl she used to proclaim lustily that she was a Fife, a Scotswoman.

Almost as soon as the Duchess and her sister could walk they were taught to dance Scotch reels and to sing many of the national melodies. Most of her life has been spent at Mar Lodge, Braemar, where she learnt to fish, shoot, swim, ride, and drive. There are few more skilful anglers than the Duchess while she can drive a pair of horses as well as any man.

Between the Duchess and Queen Alexandra there exists a great bond of affection. Queen Alexandra was very fond of being photographed with her baby namesake in her arms. Such a picture is a prominent feature in one of the wards of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street where one of the cots is named after the Duchess. In appearance the Duchess is tall, slim, and dignified, and strongly resembles Queen Alexandra.

DESIGN OR ACCIDENT?

THREAT WHICH WAS MADE TO BURN THE "VOLTURNO."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

A message to the *Pioneer* states :—The *New York Tribune* says : Prior to the sailing of the "Volturno" the Manager of the company, who had disputes of increasing bitterness with his Dutch and Belgian seamen, received a letter saying, "If you don't listen to our demands one of your ships will be burned."

KARACHI MONEY MARKET.

FACILITIES FOR MERCHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

A special emergent meeting of shroffs and merchants was held to-day in Karachi, under the auspices of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association, to devise measures to meet the panic in the money market and to obtain the provision of facilities for merchants to enable them to meet their bills. It was unanimously resolved that the merchants be assisted to the extent of half the amount needed to meet their bills, by the shroffs, up to a period of two months.

CAWNPORE CASE.

TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION.

MERCY NOT TO BE MISTAKEN FOR WEAKNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The Press in India continues to discuss His Excellency the Viceroy's action in directing the release of the 106 under-trial prisoners connected with the riot at Cawnpore. The general feeling is that the Viceroy's clemency should not be mistaken for weakness, but rather as an appreciative act of kindliness. We give below some further Press comments :—

The *Pioneer* says:—"The Mahomedan community throughout these Provinces were determined to utilise the incident for a trial of their strength in their recent attitude of combination against Government. They have joined issue, they have maintained a united front, and they have prevailed. The figure which emerges triumphantly from the episode, forensically as well as politically, is that of Mr. Mazral Haque. The compromise by which the dalan is to be re-erected on an arcade to overhang the footway is certainly ingenious, almost to the point of seeming frivolous, though this is perhaps only in keeping with the unsubstantial meticulous character of the whole question at dispute."

A MAGNANIMOUS PARDON.

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The *Madras Times* says :—"Mahomedans in India, after this magnanimous pardon of the ill-advised misdoings of the Cawnpore crowd, will not only be convinced of the clemency of the Government but of their policy of strict neutrality in religious matters. Lord Hardinge possesses the strength of the poverbial giant, but he declined to exercise that strength in a tyrannical manner and preferred to pardon the guilty and to give the blessing of peace to the Mahomedan community. Lord Hardinge's policy in this matter should appeal to every generous mind."

WILL STRENGTHEN BRITISH HOLD.

The *Hindu* observes:"We are glad Lord Hardinge has done the right thing, in as far as was possible, in rehabilitating the portion of the mosque which had been demolished and in directing the prosecution of those who were concerned in the riot to be withdrawn. An act like this, far from striking a blow at British prestige, as foolishly imagined in some quarters, will strengthen the hold of Government upon the confidence of people. We are sure that the mercy will not be mistaken for weakness by the better class of Mahomedans, who know full well that nothing would have been easier for Government than to have persisted in its course. By the policy now resolved upon Government have shown the greatest consideration for Mahomedan feeling, which we think no doubt will be widely appreciated."

GAIN TO LAW AND ORDER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Further commenting on the settlement, the *Bengali* says: "Lord Hardinge considers it his first and foremost duty to restore the feelings of the people and thus strike at the most malignant type of discontent. Loss of prestige, if any, has been a distinct gain to law and order, whose interest is not assured by Press Law and Conspiracy Law, but by a policy and action in the direction of conciliation. Lord Hardinge is working for rehabilitating the British rule in the people's affection, and those who breathe doubt and distrust against his policy know not what they are doing."

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The *Observer* writes :—"The news of the settlement will be hailed with irrepressible delight throughout Moslem India, and Lord Hardinge's magnanimous statesmanship will evoke universal gratitude. His Excellency has not only carried peace to the Cawnpore Mussalmans, but applied ointment to the lacerated feelings of the Mahomedans throughout India."

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The following message has been sent to the Viceroy's Private Secretary by the Mahomedans of Madras :—"We respectfully beg you to convey our sincere gratitude and dutiful thanks together with an expression of our profound loyalty to His Excellency the Viceroy for the restoration of the demolished portion of the Cawnpore mosque and the release of the prisoners and to fervently pray for His Excellency "long life and prosperity."

The Viceroy's action has given much satisfaction to Madras Mahomedans, and it is understood that there will be a mass meeting in Walajah mosque to-morrow to adopt resolutions expressing the thanks of the community to the Government of India.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS' THANKS.

The following telegram has been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy on the satisfactory solution of the Cawnpore Mosque question, by the Anjuman-Islam Ahle-Sunnut-ul Jamat of Bombay.

"Bombay Moslems offer their heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Your Excellency for your personal intervention in bringing about a solution of the Cawnpore Mosque question satisfying the general Moslem feeling in India and at the same time enhancing the prestige of the just and magnanimous nature of the British Rule under which loyal Indian Moslems enjoy liberty of conscience and religious toleration and fervently pray for the glory and prosperity of His Majesty, the King Emperor."

MADRAS CHEATING CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The case against Mr. De Castleberg on a charge of cheating the Jaghirdar of Arni was dismissed this afternoon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the accused was discharged. Another case of alleged cheating was then withdrawn by the police.

TOWN PLANNING.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION APPOINTED.

The following Resolution of Government was issued last evening :—

In December 1907 Lord Sydenham's Government recognizing the absence of any comprehensive and well-considered scheme for the development of Bombay and the serious difficulties to which this deficiency was giving rise, instituted an enquiry, by means of a letter of reference addressed to the several public bodies, railway companies, and commercial associations concerned, into certain important questions relating to this matter. The principal points raised in the reference thus made were the reservation of special areas in the Island of Bombay for the accommodation, in the manner best suited to their respective requirements, of different classes of the community, the provision of the main arterial channels of communication necessary for the service of such areas, and the adaptation of existing railway communications so as to harmonize with these schemes of expansion and development. After a consideration of the opinions which the enquiry had elicited, that Government proceeded in due course to formulate a policy designed to govern the development of the Island and the organization of its communications for the next twenty years. The lines of this policy were laid down in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated the 14th June, 1909.

PROGRESS IN GENERAL SCHEME.

More than four years have elapsed since the general scheme defined by the above orders was planned, and in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council the time has now come for taking stock of the progress made in its execution, for reviewing the present situation in regard to the development of the City, and for considering what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines. It is not intended that there should be any radical revision of, or sudden deviation from, the lines of 1909, which were settled after the most careful deliberation and with due provision, so far as was possible, of future requirements, and which must be recognised as being in accordance with sound and well-considered principles; but the necessity is felt of ascertaining whether the changes and developments which have occurred within the last four years call for any modification of the conclusions then formed as to the relative urgency of the several projects or as to the method of their interworking. It seems desirable to consider also whether the operations and prospective needs of the railway companies of the Port Trust, and of newly developing interests and industries have not or are not likely to set up novel conditions to which these projects must be adapted, or to meet which fresh projects require to be designed. Finally it appears essential that means should be devised whereby all future operations connected with the development of the City shall be subjected to periodical and systematic review both with reference to the above-named considerations and in order to secure their due co-ordination.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

The Governor-in-Council considers that the objects which he has in view will best be secured by reference to a committee which shall be authorized to take the evidence of witnesses competent to represent the diverse interests which are concerned in the development of Bombay. He proposes accordingly to appoint a committee constituted as follows :—(1) A representative of the Bombay Corporation, (2) a representative of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, (3) a representative of the Bombay Port Trust, (4) the Consulting Architect to Government, (5) the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, who will officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

The above committee, when finally appointed, will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and will have power to coopt the Executive Engineer, Presidency, when his services are required by them. The following are the several points which will be referred to the committee for consideration and report :—(i) the progress already made in the execution of the scheme formulated in the orders of 1909; (ii) the modifications, if any, which have actually occurred in that scheme as so far carried out; (iii) whether any and, if so, what further modifications are advisable in view of the changes and developments which have taken place within the last four years; (iv) what measures should now be taken for systematic further development, the particular measures recommended being set forth under specific heads, and more especially with reference to the following :—(a) the provision of sites for Government institutions; (b) similar provision for public institutions in which Government are interested such as the appendages to the University and its colleges and several much needed institutions which are in contemplation; (c) the provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society; (d) the allotment or reservation of sufficient space to allow for the expansion of existing industries, such as the mill industry, and for the coming into being of possible new industries, in order that these, when developed, may not grow up at random in areas which it may be necessary or desirable to reserve for other purposes in future; (e) the reservation of open spaces for purposes of recreation and health; (f) the provision of suitable means of communication both by road and by rail with any areas which may be provided as above; (v) any other measures which it may be desirable to indicate, not necessarily for immediate adoption, but as being calculated ultimately to be called for in pursuance of a consistent policy of development.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.

In addition to the above points the Governor-in-Council desires that the

committee should express definite opinions on the following specific questions :—

(a) In order to provide for the in definite growing needs of the City in the matter of expansion is it possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions, such as the university buildings and the colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court, the removal of which to another part of the Island would afford considreable room for expansion besides solving the difficult problem of their own need for extension. (b) If the committee consider that such an expedient is inadmissible, then is it in their opinion necessary, in order to provide for the absolutely needful extension of these institutions to reiterate the view that recourse must be had to reclamation? (c) If such is the opinion of the committee, then would they recommend reclamation by a single scheme of considerable size to be carried out in sections, or by a scheme of one small section at first to be followed by additions as required?

Finally, the committee should advise as to the best means of securing co-ordination and expedition in the carrying out of the measures which, after considering the recommendations presented in their report, Government may resolve on adopting.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorize the committee to call for information from Government officers and to take the statements of such individuals and public bodies and associations or their representatives as they may consider competent, and as may be willing, to give evidence which would be of service to the committee in the conduct of their enquiry.

THE POLICE SHIKAR CASE.

MORE EVIDENCE REGARDING ALLEGED BURGLARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 15.

The Commission yesterday asked the defence if they wished to summon any witnesses. The defence not wanting to produce any, the Commission called seven witnesses who appeared either for the police in the original case before the Additional and District Magistrate, or before the Deputy Inspector-General, who held the investigation in the case, Three of them were examined to-day.

The Commission then asked the Deputy Superintendent and Sub-Inspector some further questions.

MULTAN, Oct. 16.

Before the Commission to-day, Chetandas Action Zaildar was re-called and four other witnesses were also examined. At a Mahomed Lambrdor, in whose "dera" the Deputy Superintendent and party were staying the night previous to the shikar, said he was the agent and manager of Zohran Bipi who possessed extensive lands in the neighbourhood. He brought proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against some Paolis. Shahna's wife was not present at the time of the investigation into the burglary. The Deputy Superintendent did not stay from 10 to 15 minutes on the spot before proceeding to Kutapur. Shahna, in whose house the alleged burglary took place, had gone to his brother's place. His wife put the silver ornaments, alleged to be stolen, in a basket in the room. They were all she possessed. He did not know why she left the ornaments in the house when going away. She returned the next morning after the police investigation was over. He expected two Paolis because they came the previous afternoon to his place and enquired of his wife and also because they were bad characters.

Ahmeda and Shah Mahomed were the next witnesses. They said they were Shahna's neighbours, and knew of the burglary in Shahna's house. Both lived on Ata Mahomed's lands. Chetandas Zalidar said he signed the search warrant.

PROSECUTION THEORIES.

After lunch, the Commission proceeded to hear arguments.

The Special Prosecutor, in a lengthy speech, started by saying that the fact of the riot was admitted by both sides. The question was whether it was due to the resistance to a house search by the police or to forced impressment for a shikar party. The first theory was wholly dependent on the theory of burglary. If there was no burglary, there could not be any resistance to a house search. He then proceeded to prove the inherent improbability of there having been a burglary. Shahna, the complainant, was a creature of Ata Mahomed, and once abducted a woman. His wife goes to his brother's house leaving her only ornaments in a basket. The Paolis, who have nothing bad in their antecedents, break into his house containing other inmates on a night when a strong party of police, headed by the Deputy Superintendent, was staying close by. Of course, when the police wanted to manufacture a case, they must comply with the necessary formalities such as entries in diary, etc. But, even here, the police diaries show some insertions which appear to be added afterwards. After detailing them and the methods followed, coupled with the attempt of the police to screen the matter from the higher authorities as provided by the rules, the prosecutor pointed out the overwhelming character of the evidence that the riot was over forced impressment. He then dwelt on the evidence given by, Mr. Sethi, barrister, and said that Mr. Alexander, barrister, who was unwilling to appear, was instructed by his client to implicate the Deputy Superintendent, but he did not. Choudhri Ramkishen, who later on financed the case of the Paolis, came at a very late stage and did not brief Mr. Alexander who was engaged by the Paolis. He closed by referring to Akbar's petition to Inspector-General of Police presented at Lahore on the day following the riot, in which the cause of the riot was stated to be due to forced impressment

THE DEFENCE.

Shaik Niaz Ali pleader for the Sub-Inspector, then addressed the Commission. He stated there was nothing inherently improbable in the burglary taking place in the close presence of the police. Insertions in the police diary, though made in different ink, might be made at the same time and not necessarily be additions. The Sub-Inspector was too busy over the riot case to investigate into the burglary affair. The house search and resistance to it, were ordinary matters and there was nothing serious in the riot to report to the higher authorities. He finished by saying that the strictures of the prosecution against the Sub-Inspector were not justified by the facts.

KARACHI NOTES.

RECENT CASE OF OCTROI FRAUDS.

NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

At last one of the cases arising out of these frauds has come to a conclusion by the conviction of the accused. The learned City Magistrate, Karachi, delivered judgment the other day against Kirat and Chanchaldas charged under section 107 and 415 of the Indian Penal Code with offering and conspiring to sell octroi receipts with the intention of cheating the Municipality. The judgment shows how these octroi receipts are available and how there has, during the last 2 or 3 years, become a practise—more or less covert—of selling them.

When gram, barley, and other dutiable commodities are imported into Karachi from the Punjab or other places, octroi duty is charged and octroi receipts are granted for the duty paid. Gram and barley imported contained on an average from 6 to 7 per cent dirt. In 1912 it was 5½ per cent. That octroi is charged on the weights shown in goods receipts—in other words, on the weight of the gram and barley plus the dirt admixed with them. The bulk of the grain imported by Indian merchants is resold by them, either direct or through other Indian merchants, to European firms who export it to Europe; some of it is sold for local consumption, and some is exported by Indian merchants to ports in India and the Persian Gulf and Aden. The contracts for the sale of grain made by European firms in Karachi with Indian merchants provide for the admixture of about three per cent of dirt with gram and barley. It follows that before gram or barley can be delivered by Indian merchants to European firms the grain must be cleaned and the refraction reduced to the contracted amount. European firms invariably require the octroi receipts for the grain purchased to be delivered to them, and if they do not receive these documents, it is customary to grant them an allowance equivalent to the amount of the octroi refund admissible on the exportation of the grain. Some Indian merchants who buy grain from other Indian merchants take octroi receipts and that some do not. The reason being that those who buy with the object of re-selling to European firms require octroi receipts, while others, who buy with the object of exporting produce to coast and Persian Gulf ports, have hitherto not been demanding octori receipts; for they had no use for them. Again, merchants who buy grain for local consumption do not want octroi receipts; thus for various reasons a number of octroi receipts remain in the hands of Indian importers of dutiable grains. The large percentage of dirt in exported gram and barley made it possible for a merchant who imported, say 100,000 bags of barley and paid octroi duty on that quantity to manipulate it so as to increase the quantity to 110,000 bags by the admixture of dirt and on exportation to claim a refund of 9-10ths of the octroi duty on 110,000 bags, provided he could produce octroi receipts for the surplus 10,000 bags. The receipts may not bear the name of the exporting firm. In other words, he could have obtained a refund on 10,000 bags of barley on which he originally paid no duty by purchasing octroi receipts. The Magistrate said he had no hesitation in finding that octroi receipts were sold to enable exporters, by deceiving the Karachi Municipality, to obtain octroi refunds to which they were not entitled and which they could not otherwise obtain; and that in this particular case both the accused attempted to sell the receipts with this knowledge and intention. In sentencing the accused to pay fines of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively, he stated, "The Public Prosecutor does not wish to press for a severe sentence, nor do I think a severe sentence is called for. Both the accused have already suffered some mental anxiety and loss of reputation during the time this case has been under trial.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Considerable interest was taken in the first meeting of the new body of councillors for the election of their President. It was up to the last moment expected that there would again be more than one aspirant for the office, but when the meeting began it was evident that wiser counsels had prevailed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, the former President was re-elected, this time unanimously. There is no doubt that the councillors could not have made a better selection as the honorable gentleman has during the short time, he has been in office, shown himself to be right worthy of it.

The recent elections have as usual given rise to various heart-burning questions among which there has been some heated discussion over the legality and morality of the action of a candidate at the last moment withdrawing from the contest on his receiving a large cheque to be devoted to a charitable purpose.

REGIMENTAL CONCERT IN KARACHI.

By kind premission of Lt.-Col. F. F. W. Daniell and the officers of the Regiment the first battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment gave their second open air concert to an audience of over 1,000 people in the Ball Alley in the York and Lancaster Barracks, Karachi. Refreshments were provided by the members of the Sergeants. Mess. Captain A. St. J. Blunt was the president, and Bandmaster] A. Graham the musical director. All the accompaniments to the songs were arranged by Bandmaster Graham for an orchestra of the York and Lancaster band, whose performance was effective. Some outside ameteur musical talent assisted to give a greater variety to the programme and Miss West sang a number of songs very prettily. Captain Mahon, acting Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifles and Lieut. Collins of the York and Lancaster sang two ragtime duets "Dixie" and The Mississippi," private Grant was very amusing in his "Yiddish" interpretations, and Lieut. Burge was quite good as "Captain Ginger."

Our young and popular Collector Mr. Hudson is shortly going Home on a long leave, and will be succeeded by Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, who however does not take our charge at once. So Mr. Shillde fills up the gap for the time.

GERMS OF PLAGUE.

DISTRIBUTED BY WHEAT TRADE.

IMPORTANT REPORT BY MAJOR LISTON.

Some important conclusions on the carrying of the infection of plague are contained in the annual report for 1912 of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Major Glen Liston who has been responsible for the supervision of the work of the Plague Research Commission which has its head-quarters at the Laboratory says :—

During the year 1912 the attention of the members of the Commission was for the most part directed to an attempt to explain, if possible, why, during the past seventeen years, despite the fact that the greater part of India has been visited by severe epidemics of plague, certain part of the country have practically escaped the ravages of this disease. The members of the Commission directed their attention in particular to certain parts of the Madras Presidency and they also endeavoured to find out why some parts of the United Provinces were severely smitten while other parts escaped.

Captains Kunhardt and Taylor were responsible for the work in Madras while Captains Gloster and White undertook the observations in the United Provinces. As might have been expected, no single altogether satisfactory explanation for the comparative freedom from plague of the Madras Presidency and certain parts of the United Provinces was discovered. In the case of Madras city for example it was found that the conditions of house construction were not unfavourable to the establishment of epidemic plague and that suitable climatic conditions for the spread of plague do prevail for a short period during the winter months. Though neither rats nor rat fleas are so plentiful as in other places which have been examined still there are probably enough of both to maintain plague if it were introduced. Moreover, the local *Mus rattus* has been shown by experiment to be exceptionally susceptible to plague infection. It appears that Madras city is not immune to the disease in the sense that the prevailing conditions are such that plague could not become established in it. Experience has demonstrated that a plague epidemic is more likely to be started if the infection reaches the place at the time when meteorological conditions are favourable and when rat fleas are most numerous. In Madras these conditions are most suitable from December to February, that is, a time when the plague season is established in such towns as Bangalore from which the disease could easily be brought by rail. It is probable that Madras has escaped the ravages of plague because infection has not been able to reach it at the most appropriate time or because the infection has encountered some obstacle on its arrival. The infection of plague is known to travel long distances in the bodies of rat fleas which have sucked the blood of plague-infected animals. These fleas are transported from one place to another, either among the kit of persons coming from infected places or among grain which has been soiled by rats. Meteorological conditions largely affect the duration of the life of the rat flea when separated in this way from its natural host, a cool atmosphere permitting the insect to live ten times as long as in a hot and dry air. Madras, on the whole is a hot place, but in the cooler months the temperature would seemingly allow fleas to live apart from their host for some time, though there is no definitely cold weather to give really favourable conditions for the prolonged existence of rat fleas away from their host. Further in Madras there is a comparatively small trade in wheat In India large centres of the wheat trade in particular have suffered severely from plague. In Madras there is, however, a considerable trade in rice. It may be that infection is more readily conveyed in wheat than in rice. A map showing the distribution of plague in India very closely resembles one illustrating the distribution of wheat cultivation. It might be argued either that the trade in wheat is to some extent responsible for the spread of plague or what seems more probable that the climatic conditions favourable for the growth of wheat are suitable for the propagation of the plague.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

A very important and interesting fact, however, was revealed during the investigations in the United Provinces, namely, that in Banda, a town situated in the Bundelkhand division of the United Provinces, a division of these provinces which has suffered very lightly from plague, the average number of fleas found upon rats for many months in the year was larger than the number found on rats in any other part of India in which the Commission has worked. In spite of this fact, and, enjoying as it does a climate which so far as our experience goes is eminently suitable to plague, harbouring in the houses a very large rat population as susceptible to plague as Madras rats are, Banda town has entirely escaped plague though the disease occurs year after year with considerable virulence in the comparatively adjacent town of Cawnpore which is distant from Banda, in a direct line, only some seventy miles. Here it must be confessed we were faced with a problem of great importance which if it could be solved might throw much light on the manner in which plague is spread. Every effort has been made to solve this problem, but the only facts which seem to throw any light on it are :—

(1) Very little grain is imported into Banda while considerable quantities are exported from the place. The grain is collected from the surrounding districts and is often stored in pits where rats and even insects cannot survive owing to the development of carbon-dioxide gas which accumulates in the pits. The gas is produced by the living grain which consumes oxygen and gives off carbon-dioxide gas.

(2) The people of the Bundelkhand are to some extent distinct from the people inhabiting other parts of the United Provinces; their family connections and ancient history are more closely associated with the people of Central India where epidemics of plague only occasionally occur than with the people living in the badly plague infected Ganges Valley. Nevertheless Banda is situated on a railway line which connects it with the plague-infected districts of Cawnpore and Allahabad through the railway junctions of Jhansi and Manikpur, and many of the merchants in Banda pay frequent visits to both these towns, especially the former, for the purpose of transacting business. We learned also that during a severe outbreak of plague in Mirzapur, a district to the south of Banda many refugees found shelter in Banda.

EFFECT OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

Enough has been said to show how difficult it is to explain why certain places have escaped the ravages of plague, while others have suffered severely from the disease, and although our findings have not as yet shed much light on the matter, the importance of obtaining a solution cannot be denied. The facts so far collected indicate that the places which have escaped plague infection during the seventeen years this disease has been present in India owe their freedom from infection, not because the prevailing conditions are such that plague could not become established in them, but rather to a combination of circumstances which are unfavourable for the importation of infection into them. These circumstances may be either (1) a very small import trade in grain, (2) remoteness from important trade centres, or (3) climatic conditions which are unsuited for the prolonged existence of the rat flea when separated from the natural host.

Of the three conditions just mentioned which assist in making a place less vulnerable to plague, it is well to note that only one of them can be reasonably kept under human control, namely, the import trade in grain. The investigations of the Commission in the United Provinces have shewn that the grain trade may be largely responsible for the spread of plague in India; it is important therefore that some action should be taken to regulate this trade so that it will no longer be a source of danger to the community.

Captain White, I.M.S., from a study he has made of the trade returns of the United Provinces, strongly supports the view that towns intimately associated with the collection and distribution of grain run not only great risk of becoming infected with plague, but when infected are important centres from which infection is disseminated to distant places by means of trade. His observations, in fact, have brought into prominence the urgent necessity for taking measures to protect grain from contact with infected rats. This is a line of action which up to the present has been little followed by the authorities who are responsible for the prevention of the spread of plague. The proper storage of grain so that it does not become infested with rats is a measure which should be the more easily carried out; because it is well known that rats consume and destroy considerable quantities of grain; the cost of excluding these animals from grain stores for this reason would to some extent be met by a decrease in the loss of grain during storage. But the greatest advantage which would accrue from the enforcement of this measure would be the lessened opportunity for the transport of plague infection.

The type of building in which large quantities of grain is generally stored in India demands attention. The majority of the owners of these buildings are wealthy men who can well afford to keep their godowns in better repair. The presence of ramshackle rat-ridden grain godowns in almost all the towns and large villages in India, situated often in the midst of the most densely populated parts of these towns and in the neighbourhood of which large weekly markets are held, attracting buyers from the surrounding towns and villages, is a serious menace to the public health. The presence of such buildings in the most populous parts of towns should be regarded as a public nuisance.

Acting on the Commission's findings during their investigations in Belgaum and in Ballia a movement is on foot to provide these towns with special rat-proof grain godowns and market place which are to be situated away from the populous parts of the town.

PLAGUE IN THE GULF.

Certain epidemics of plague in Persian Gulf ports since 1904, the report states, have given rise to the suspicion that they might have originated from infection imported by steamers bringing rice from Bombay. The measures taken in Indian ports to disinfect ships appear to be sufficiently stringent. In Bombay sulphur-dioxide is used. But the fumigation of a fully laden vessel by any of the present methods is quite ineffective for destroying rats and fleas if the cargo is to remain undamaged. This is specially true of sulphur-dioxide. As regards carbon-monoxide, which has been used in Hamburg, there are two serious objections to its use :—(1) The cost of the plant and installation. (2) The gas, as experiments carried out in this Laboratory and elsewhere have shewn, does not destroy fleas.

For these reasons the Government of Bombay asked us to extend the experiments to ascertain the effect of hydrocyanic acid gas on rice.

These experiments were carried out with the result that we reported—(1) that dry milled rice was not rendered poisonous by the action of the gas; (2) that the germinating power of the unhusked rice was not affected; (3) that there was a certain penetration of the gas into rice bags. Subsequent experiments conducted in a godown packed full of rice bags has however forced us to modify this statement. Even when large quantities of gas have been generated and blown into the godown the gas does not penetrate into the rice in a sufficient quantity to kill fleas placed deeper than 2 inches from the surface; (4) that there is little or no diffusion of the gas in one hour through the air in tubes placed horizontally or at a slight obliquity from the horizontal; (5) that moist food or drink (meat water and butter) are not rendered poisonous after an exposure to the gas for about one hour. The strength of the gas used in these experiments was that which which was evolved from one ounce of potassium cyanide the gas being allowed to escape into 346 cubic feet of space.

We requested Government to grant permission to conduct these experiments on a larger scale, more in accord with the conditions which might be met with in practice. We proposed to purchase a sufficient quantity of rice contained in bags to completely fill one of our small rat-proof experimental godowns and to allow rats to run free among the bags in the godowns as they might in a grain store. When the rats had settled down in these surroundings, we proposed to test the effect of the gas on them. The governing body of the India Research Fund Association agreed in the commencement of 1913 to meet the cost of this "godown" experiment. Several experiments have already been made, but further work must be done before any definite conclusions can be drawn.

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

The report gives comparative figures of output in doses of anti-plague vaccine for the past five years :—

1908, 533,315; 1909, 593,164; 1910, 625,690; 1911, 1,211,170; 1912. 727,377.

It will be seen it continues that the output of anti-plague vaccine has been considerably less as compared with the previous year. This was due to the decrease in the number of plague cases which occurred in almost all parts of India. The only places in India where there was an increase in the demand for the plague prophylactic was in the Madras Presidency, Bengal and Behar, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province. Since the Laboratory was opened in 1896 up to the end of 1912 the total number of doses sent out has been 10,634,217.

EARL CURZON AND "CITIES SEEN."

NEW LIGHT ON PAST INCIDENTS.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston has written to Mrs. Walter Tibbits about certain passages in her latest book "Cities Seen", and has kindly presented her with a copy of his book, "Lord Curzon in India," to enable her to compare her quotations from his speeches with the original text. He has, however, left their revision entirely to her discretion.

First, Lord curzon writes re the rope trick or phenomenon as witnessed by Mr. Jacob, "It would be interesting to know if any European were present beyond Jacob and can vouch for the performance. When I was in India I caused it to be widely known that I would handsomely remunerate any performer who could show me the feat. But from all parts of India came the reply that no one did it or had ever seen anyone do it. The story is over 1000 years old. You should read Yules Marco Polo where you will find all about it with the names of the medieval authorities. But an attested case, seen by European witnesses, I have never been able to discover." Lord Curzon further states in reference to the eminent administrator who told Mrs. Walter Tibbits in an interview, according to notes taken at the time, that both he and Sir Denzil Ibbetson had opposed the partition of Bengal, Lord Curzon states that the administrator in question had nothing to do with the partition of Bengal, for or against it. He was in Afghanistan and England at the time, and was never called upon to express his opinion. But the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson was one of its strongest advocates. Lord Curzon adds that he did not say, as reported that "Hinduism inculated lying or that the Hindus were all liars", or anything even remotely resembling it. He said, "In your opies very often praise is given to successful deception practised with honest aim" In a footnote in support of this he quotes Mahabharata on the five permissable kinds of falsehood, one of which is for the sake of a Brahman. But this clearly shows that the passage refers to the lower castes only; for the first lesson learnt in Hinduism, from the Mahabharata and other scriptures is that what is right for one person is wrong for another, according to their respective stages of evolution, and an aspirant for the higher gifts of Mahadev is taught scrupulous truthfulness in speech, even in jokes.

Lord Curzon also notices two other small points in "Cities Seen". He writes that the man who said, "We will make our wills and do our duty," was not the Duke of Devonshire but Mr. Goschen at the great London meeting against Home Rule about May 1886. Also that the statement of the late Louise, Duchess of Devonshire to Mrs. Walter Tibbits that he discussed with the Duke any differences he had with his Council in India was untrue for the simple reason that there were none. The whole Council sided with him against Lord Kitchener. That was the sole existent difference.

Lord Curzon, who was recently described by Canon Lyttleton, Head Master of Eton, as the last of the four great Viceroys of India, kindly adds, "I am greatly obliged to you for allowing me to see a copy of your book. When you next go to India I hope you will go to Mandu, which I saved from the jungle, oblivion, and ruin, and which is one of the finest things in the world. Further I wish you all success in your efforts to pierce the veil."

This book is an account of eastern and western travel and of Indian Mysticism and is a sequel to "The vice of the Orient" which had a large circulation both in this country and at Home.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress has graciously conveyed to Mrs. Walter Tibbits the expression of the Queen's pleasure in accepting her latest book, which is published by Messrs Huret and Blockett.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

With reference to Coporation Resolution of the 23rd June last regarding the alleged filthy condition of the vacant plot of ground adjoining the railway line in the rear of houses on Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road, the Commissioner stated that the land in question was in charge of the G. I. P. Railway Company and was attended to by their men. It appeared that the people residing in the houses abutting on the vacant land were in the habit of throwing refuse and kutch ra on to the land. Leaflets warning the people to refrain from the objectionable practice had been distributed, and the District Engineer of the Railway Company had been written to in the matter. Arrangements had also been made to post a ramosi to detect offenders with a view to their being prosecuted. On inspection of the place, on 15th August, the Commissioner added, by the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward, it was found to be clean.

Dr. Meeshire proposed that the letter be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to report on the condition of the plot six months hence.

Mr. Hussaine Abdullabhoy Lalji in seconding the proposition, asked the Commissioner if he had not powers under the Act to compel the company to keep the plot clean?

Mr. Wacha said that such big companies should be brought to book.

Dr. Dadachanji said that he saw no use of having a report six months hence. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the second part of the proposition asking for a report be deleted.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment and said that the Commissioner had the powers to compel owners to keep their places clean. There was no need for a second report.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

BUILDING ON THE MAIDAN.

Dr. Dinshah Master was to move :

"That the Corporation have learnt with great concern the rumoured intention of Government to construct a temporary building for the use of the Small Causes Court on the Maidan. They therefore, request the President to present epectfully to Government the extreme undesirability of appropriating any site on it for the purpose; because in their opinion the Maidan, as it is, is already too small for recreation purposes of the general public and the hygienic needs of the City.

Dr. Master did not, however, move the resolution, but said that in view of the Press note issued by Government, he would ask for the permission of the board to transfer his notice of motion to the November meeting.

He said that they were thankful to Government for the Press note.

The notice of motion was accordingly traversed to the November meeting.

THE BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. P. H. Mody moved that the attention of the Commissioner be called to the generally unsatisfactory condition of footpaths in the City, and that he be requested to take steps for putting in order such of them as were in need of repairs. He did not think they should be allowed to be encroached upon even by the Municipality. He particularly referred to the Hughes Road footpath where bricks were dumped together.

Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna seconded the proposition, observing that the Commissioner would see his way to slope down several footpaths. He would mention, as an instance, the footpath on the Napean Sea Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Company.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna admitted that the footpaths in the City were not kept in a desirable condition, but he would rather have a report on the matter from the Commissioner and ascertain the expenditure.

Mr. J. B. Petit was in favour of the proposition.

Dr. Dadachanji moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report on the condition of the footpaths in the City and the expenditure necessary for the improvement of it.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney seconded the amendment and suggested that the footpaths might be made after the style of those at Warden Road and near Cuffe's Parade. He was sure the Corporation would not grudge extra expenditure for good footpaths.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curnetji pointed out that the Commissioner had powers under the act to make all necessary road and footpath repairs, and therefore, there was no need for asking for a report.

Dr. Sukhia supported the amendment. He, however, approved of the principle underlying Mr. Mody's proposition.

Dr. Master supported the original proposition, which, he said, asked for what was becoming an absolute necessity in a progressive City like Bombay.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy remarked that the proposition looked very vague. It should have been more explicit, and footpaths ought to have been specified.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia liked the proposition for the beauty of its vagueness. It was not committing them to anything.

Mr. Wacha said that the improvement of footpaths was an old question. His experience was that people here did not like to use the footpaths. Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, some years ago, tried his best to educate the people in that direction., and, powerful though he was, he too failed, and had acknowledged his inability to get people to use footpaths. The matter should, therefore, be left to the Commissioner with suggestions to attend to such footpaths as were most popular.

Mr. F. H. Simkin said that the footpaths were often used for the purpose of packing and unpacking cases, and that nuisance could be easily remedied if the obstructionists were heavily fined.

Mr. Mody, replying on the debate, said that as he had only asked the Commissioner to attend minor repairs, there was no need for a report.

On a division, the amendment was defeated, and the original proposition was agreed to.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The President observed that he had received two letters on the important subject of the development of Bombay in which the Government had invited them to appoint a representative on the committee appointed by Government to consider the question and to name the members who should give evidence before that committee to enable the Municipal Secretary to circulate these letters among Councillors. The President then adjourned the meeting to Monday next.

THE OFFICIAL LETTERS.

The President then read the letters received from Government Secretary and from the Secretary to the Development Committee.

The Government Secretary in his letter stated :

"I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government resolution of to-day's date sanctioning the appointment of a Committee to review the present situation in regard to the development of the town and Island of Bombay, and to consider what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of the development on the last possible lines. It will be seen from paragraph 3 of the resolution that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is one of the public bodies which is to be represented on the committee. I am, therefore, to express a hope that the Corporation will co-operate with Government in the matter and to request that you will be so good as to estimate at a very early date the name of the representative whom they may elect to serve on the Committee."

Mr. B. W. Kissan, the Secretary of the Committee, also sent a communication requesting the Corporation to submit, at as early a date as possible, the name of the Corporation's representative on the Committee as contemplated in para 3 of Government resolution on the subject. It was hoped that the Committee would meet on or about November 7, and the Secretary further enquired if, in addition to appointing a representative, the Corporation would desire to depute any members to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

TOSSING FOR £1,000.

Even George Smith, who bore the reputation of being the most open-handed publisher of his day, found it impossible to satisfy the exorbitant demands made by Trollope (according to Mr. T. H. S. Escott's recently published biography of the novelist), Smith once related that the author of "Barchester Towers," when offered two thousand pounds for a serial to run through the "Cornhill," stood out for another thousand pounds. "I asked him if he wished to ruin me, and said that if my banker heard of my tossing authors for their copyright he would certainly close my account. We ultimately came to agreement on my terms, which were sufficiently liberal. But I felt uncomfortable—I felt mean—I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind I said: 'Now that is settled, if you will come over the way to my club, where we can have a little room to ourselves for a few minutes, I will toss you for a thousand pounds with pleasure.' Trollope did not accept the offer."

CLUBMAN'S KIND ACT.

On the steps of the fountain in Piccadilly circus (says a "Daily Citizen" correspondent sat a flower-seller humming to herself. Presently a clubman, in evening clothes, passed by, and, after speaking a few words to her, sat down on the steps by her side. When he had gone I went to make a modest purchase. "He's a real toff; none of our tuppenny dash rs. See what he's given me." Looking down, I saw a package of delicious sandwiches. "Brings them from his club every night for me," she went on, and the tired eyes of a poor woman filled with tears tribute of a grateful heart.

IRISH.

A blind man was tapping his way thoughtfully across a Manchester market (says the "Manchester Guardian") and an onlooker observed to an Irish stallholder how he turned his head quickly at every sound. "There's compensations for every one," said the stallholder. "The blind can hear better, the deaf can see better." "What about the lame?" inquired his friend. "Well, if a man's got one leg shorter than another, it stands to reason he's got one leg longer than another."

SITMIE NOT A SWEAR.

Still another golf story from the "Glasgow News":—

The boys were standing on the road that bounds our course on the north; but to their beckonings I nodded a curt refusal, for I am very jealous of the morals of our club. When, however, they intimated that they were not negotiating golf balls, I felt constrained to hear them. In a single voice both boys demanded the meaning of "stymie"; and I explained the expression, gratified to learn that the terms of the game were exercising the youthful minds.

To my surprise the boys turned upon each other fiercely. "Ye're wrang, ye see," cried one; "it's no' a sweer word." "Well, it's no' butterin', onyway," retorted the other.

Then, noting my quizzical look, the second speaker added:—"It's his sister Maggie's laud 'at's ca'in' him 'Stymie'; an he widna believe whit I wis tellin' him."

PREACHING.

Over dinner the rector's children were discussing his sermon of that morning. His young daughter, with the cool detachment that marks the born critic, quoted a phrase from the discourse. "Did you mean that, father," she inquired with the ruthless directness of the very young, "or were you just preaching?"—"Manchester Guardian."

THE PARROT AND THE 'BUS.

I was a member of a large and interested crowd standing at the top of Whitehall opposite Trafalgar Square (writes a correspondent of the "Daily Citizen"). Waiting for a 'bus was an elderly woman on whose left wrist was perched a beautiful parrot. Amid all the din and turmoil of London, it maintained the utmost composure, and not one of its glossy feathers was ruffled. Only when the required 'bus was tardy in coming did it show any signs of life, and then, to the intense delight and astonishment of us all, it said, in tones of the utmost disgust "I'm sick of this."

WHERE THE DANGER LAY.

A man who was recently called into the County Court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill was asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger." "No," replied the witness. "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued to visit."—"Court Journal."

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

DAMAGE TO CROPS BY LOCUSTS.

The following general summary of the season reports for the last week is published :—

There was slight to good rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper except Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The rain was useful, but more is still needed, especially in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. The standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts of Sind, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur; they were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops was generally in progress. Rabi sowing was going on in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. The public health was generally good. Prices though high are almost stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind, and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows :—

Sind	...	...	15 to 40
Gujarat	...	...	14 to 25
Konkan	...	...	27 to 31
Deccan	...	...	8 to 45
Karnatak	...	...	32 to 44

East Khandesh.—No rain during week; for season 26 inches 10 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 32 inches 61 cents at Chopda, minimum 19 inches 29 cents at Chalisgaon. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri in progress. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Chopda, Raver and Yaval talukas and Bhadgaon and Parola pethas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing continues in parts of Jalgaon, Pachora and Chalisgaon talukas and Edalabad petha. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers 15 chataks and of bajri 11 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jalgaon 32 and of bajri 30 per cent less than normal.

West Khandesh.—No rain during week; for season 21 inches 35 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 43 inches 64 cents at Navapur, minimum 14 inches 80 cents at Sakri. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage by insects in parts of Nandurbar and Shahada talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Picking of cotton continues in Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing in progress in Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda and Shirpur talukas and Navapur petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of wheat 10 1-4 seers, of jowari 12 1-2 seers, of bajari 12 seers 15 chataks and of rice 6 seers pur rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 11 and of jowari 28 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 16 cents. at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 5 cents at Jamkhed; for season 20 inches 98 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 22 inches 3 cents at Akola, minimum 9 inches 40 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall partial and insufficient. More rain still needed for rabi sowing and jowari seedlings. Harvesting of bajri in progress. Sowing of jowari continues in places where moisture is sufficient. Grass-hoppers appeared in parts of Rahuri, Nevasa, Kopargaon and Shrigonda talukas and slightly damaged jowari seedlings and bajri crop. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass sufficient. Kadbi not available. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Shrigonda taluka where it is diminishing. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 11 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 45 per cer cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week; for season 54 inches 94 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 52 inches 85 cents at Halol, minimum 41 inches 52 cents at Dohad. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of maize nearly completed. Estimated outturn of maize, bajri, rice and cotton good. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 1-2 and of maize 15 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 17 and of maize 26 per cent. less than normal.

Kaira.—One cent of rain during week at Kaira; for season 36 inches 36 cents at Kaira, 47 inches 44 cents at Cambay. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri and rice in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 11 and of jowari 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Kaira 21 and of jowari 14 per cent. less than normal.

Broach.—No rain during week; for season 43 inches 80 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 47 inches 46 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 37 inches 18 cents at Vagra. Rain needed for rabi sowing which is in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Broach taluka where jowari, cotton and sesamum seedlings were slightly damaged by insects. Harvesting of rice, bajri and hill-millets progressing. Estimated outturn good. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of cotton nearly over in Bara villages of vagra taluka. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 3-4, of bajri 11, of rice 7 1-2, of gram 9 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 15 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 2 inches 26 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 90 cents at Mudibihal, minimum 1 inch 69 cents at Bagevadi; for season 14 inches 41 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 23 inches 39 cents at Muddebihal, maximum 8 inches 98 cents at Badami. Rainfall sufficient for sowing and beneficial to kharif crops. Sowing of rabi jowari continues. Grass hoppers still doing slight damage to crops in parts of Sindgi, Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas. Fooder supply diminishing. Green grass available. 16744 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 22 3-4, and of kadbi 90 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 44 per cent. less than normal.

Cutch.—No rain during week; for season 34 inches 31 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 49 inches 40 cents at Khavda, minimum 19 inches 24 cents at Bhachau. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri at Bhuj 9 seers 62 tolas per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Bhuj 14 per cent. less than normal.

Rewa Kantha.—No rain during week; for season maximum 72 inches 13 cents at Narukot, minimum 41 inches 93 cents at Balasinor. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Estimated outturn normal. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of bajri 12 1-2 and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week 1 inch 68 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Terdal, minimum 19 cents at Gudgeri; for season 26 inches 96 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 170 inches 68 cents at Bavda, minimum 8 inches 20 cents at Modnimb. Rainfall good. Sowing of cotton, wheat and jowari continues. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in Mudhol and in good condition elsewhere. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 10 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Kolhapur 39 per cent. less than normal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. N. R. Ekbote, Extra Head Kerkun, taluka Sangamner, and Mr. S. R. Suvarnpatki, Extra Head Karkun taluka Kopargaon, are appointed magistrates of the second class.

Mr. someshwar Jivram, Bhat to be on Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Kaira District.

Mr. N. D. Gharda to Act as Assistant.

Taxing Master, High Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. F. Modi, or until further orders.

Mr. V. V. Pandit Additional Subordinate Judge, Bijapur was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bijapur in addition to his own from the 7th to the 25th August (both days inclusive).

Mr. Gopal Subrao Dangi Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st September or subsequent date.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by two months of furlough.

Mr. Dattatrya Narayan Nabar, to be Assistant to the District Public Prosecutor, Satara, for a period of three years vice Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Chirmule, resigned.

Mr. Shiavax Kaikhorsu Engineer, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Vasudev Krishnarao Kothare, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Vithvanath Ramchandra Bijapurkar is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District instead of the Bijapur District.

Mr. Karim Muhammad Master, is authorised him to practise in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Baburao Yeshwant Nerurkar, Mamlatdar, on return from leave, is appointed Resident Magistrate, Dharwar and Hubli.

Mr. Krishnaji Gururao Gunjikar, Resident Magistrate, Dharwar and Hubli, is transferred as Mamlatdar to Haliyal in the Kanara District.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri is transferred from Haliyal in the Kanara District to Bagevadi in the Bijapur District.

INDIAN HISTORY.

RABENDRANATH TAGORE'S INTERPRETATION.

The "Modern Review" contains a translation of Rabendranath Tagore's "Interpretation of Indian History," which at least has the advantage of imagination in a department of writing in which this quality has long been regarded as obtrusive. The poet opens with a consideration of "The Vedec and Heroic Ages" :—

Through all the operations of the universe there runs the alternation of inhaling and exhaling, closing and shutting, sleeping and waking—an eternal rhythmic beat is going on with its alternate swell and cadence, first inwards, then outwards. The ceaseless union of pause and motion alone keeps the universe going.

At one extremity the pendulum of creation touches Yes, at the other Nay; at one end One, at the other Two; at one end Attraction, at the other Repulsion; at one end the Centripetal force, at the other the Centrifugal force.

The entire rhythm of the universe springs from the union of two forces; our world-epic is in rhymed couplets—its verses go in pairs.

The rhythm of universal Nature is clear and free; not so the rhythm of human Nature. There, too, we have the same mystery of expansion and contraction; only we cannot reconcile them so easily, so naturally, as universal Nature does; the end has to be achieved by strenuous effort. We often cling to one extreme so intently, that it costs much time and effort to return to the other extreme, and the rhythm of our lives is lost. Man is being pulled from two sides by self and others, acquisiton and giving away, self-restraint and freedom, custom and reason; the true education of humanity consists in learning how to balance both the forces, so as to reach the middle point. Human history is the history of the efforts to acquire this balancing power. India affords us the means of clearly observing the picture of the quest of this harmony.

When the curtain rises on the first scene of India's history, we behold a tremendous race-conflict between the Aryans and the aborigines. The first fury of this conflict roused among the Aryans a hatred of the non-Aryans which enabled Aryan society to consolidate itself internally.

Like all other things of the universe, even conflict has two opposite poles—difference and union. Hence it was that India's history could not for ever stop short at the self-contraction bred in Aryan society at the first stage of conflict by the spirit of preserving the distinct existence of one's own race. India had to turn into the path of expansion, turn towards assimilation, under the law of the world-rhythm.

It has been decided to reopen the Penrallt Iron and Lead Mines, Montgomeryshire, employing several hundred men.

THE WEATHER.

STORM PASSES OVER TO BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The storm was yesterday near Chaibasea, and is now over Bengal, causing moderate to heavy rain in north-east India, chiefly Assam and North Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma, Malabar; local in Chota Nagpur. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are :—Victoria Point, four inches; Mergui, one; Tavoy, Moulmain, two; Sibsagar, one; Tezpur, four; Gauhati, Shillong, three; Dhubri, five; Cherrapunji, ten; Jessore, Burdwan, and Jalpaiguri, one; Behrampore and Dinajpur, three; Mymensingh, four; Bogra, five; and Hazaribagh and Patna, one and a half.

Forecast :—Decrease of rainfall in north-east India.

BOJT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 14th October.	Total up-to-date
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 45	88 33

Appendix is Thacker's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th) ...	86·8	72·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	91·3	78 3	...	0·00
Muskat (15th) ...	96·3	80·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	97·3	66·0	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	90·4	59·1	...	24·73
Lahore ...	95·4	56·2	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	94·8	59·0	...	17·94
Ambala ...	94·5	5 ·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	93 0	68·3	...	13·66
Agra ...	95·0	65·5	...	7.39
Mainpuri ...	95·8	62·6	...	10.66
Jhansi ...	96·1	?	...	9·84
Cawnpore ...	93·6	66·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	91·4	67·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	100·1	61·8	...	3·31
Karachi ...	87·0	78·5	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	93 6	65·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	95·2	62·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	95·6	69 6	...	15·62
Shaj ...	97·0	70 5	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	88 3	80·2	...	17 35
Veraval ...	89·1	74·3	...	24 55
Rajkot ...	97·6	64·3	...	23·56
Bhavnagar Para.	99·0	66·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	96 9	69·1	...	37·04
Ahmedabad ...	98·6	69 7	...	35 61
Deesa ...	97·8	69·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	92·9	60·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	91·1	57·1	...	26·48
Jubbulpore ...	91·3	56 8	...	30·39
Gangor ...	91·3	59 6	...	22 92
Hoshangabad ...	92·1	52·4	...	26 31
Khandwa ...	94·7	61·1	...	28·15
Akola ...	95·7	59·5	...	28·79
Amraoti ...	92·8	62·3	...	35·01
Nagpur ...	92·6	66·8	...	43 55
Chanda ...	90·5	63 5	...	52·29
Raipur ...	90·7	70·6	...	36 03
BOMBAY ...	88·0	76·4	...	70·96
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	74·9	...	71·76
Mormugao ...	86 0	77·2	...	94·81
Karwar ...	84·2	77·0	...	99·05
Malegaon ...	97·4	59·1	...	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	88·1	59·5	...	22·60
Poona ...	90 0	54·3	...	25·42
Sholapur ...	92 8	68·6	...	13·00
Bijapur ...	94·7	70·3	...	?
Belgaum ...	84·3	65·5	...	37·02
Aurangabad ...	94·4	61·5	...	21·94
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88·9	61·7	...	28·55
Hyderabad ...	89·8	63·2	...	16·28
Mangalore ...	83·8	74 3	0·01	104·74
Calicut ...	83·8	76·6	0 14	99·74
Cochin ...	85·2	74·2	0·25	79·36
Colombo ...	85·5	77·0	...	18·36
Masulipatam ...	92·3	76 2	...	30·51
Bellary ...	90·0	69·8	...	11·96
Cuddapah ...	89·5	78·5	...	18·59
Madras ...	92·5	78·5	...	14·59
Bangalore ...	82 8	66 8	...	19·04
Coimbatore ...	83·9	71·3	...	6·56
Trichinopoly ...	92·6	75·8	...	10·61
Negapatam ...	91·7	77·7	...	14·15

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
80	68	0 42	193 83

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m. October 12.

Station.	Last 24 hours, to date.	Total Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	6·76	49·1	50·53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 11th Oct., 1913 :—

	In. cts.		In cts
Bandra ...	80 46	Mehmadabad...	88 6
Panjoo ...	63 41	Ahmedabad ...	34 72
Valturai ...	78 21	Viramgam ...	27 62
Palghar ...	72 57	Patri ...	35 7
Gholwad ...	62 38	Dewalia ...	50 71
Daman ...	94 40	Godhra ...	51 21
Bulsar ...	87 11	Nimkhera ...	54 87
Navsari ...	58 64	Dohad ...	41 3
Bardoli ...	53 27	Amargarh ...	51 51
Nandurbar ...	22 64	Rutlam ...	43 2
Nardana ...	20 35	Nagda ...	19 40
Surat ...	40 80	Alot ...	32 58
Kim ...	49 2	Pachpahar ...	17 36
Koomba ...	54 34	Kotah ...	17 60
Rajpardo ...	56 19	Indargarh ...	11 0
Broach ...	49 74	Gangapur ...	9 79
Balsar ...	58 15	Hindaun ...	14 2
Dabhoi ...	53 75	Bayana ...	9 37
Baroda ...	73 51	Bharatpur ...	10 5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 16th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Food-grains doing well in general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rain much needed generally for rabi land operations.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—Fine weather has set in. No further rain expected generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Slight damage reported owing to recent rains in district in quality. Cotton picking partially begun. Free arrivals commenced. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent and estimate sixteen annas. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain general over district.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in West Central India and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to Malabar.

Dry weather is likely except possibly in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 16th October 1913, was 30·077 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

1007. Parade—"D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

1008. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

1009. Viceroy's Competition. It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1110. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 21st instant at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1111 Leave—No 6972 Lce Sergt J E P Curry, "G" Coy is granted leave of absence from 1st November 1913 to 31st January 1914

1112 Resignation—No 7237 Vol J McCann "G" Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Programme will be published shortly

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th October, 1913

247. Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st October and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

243. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

There will be a general meeting of No 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North

(8d). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The second Spoon shoot of the season will be held at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m at Victoria Terminus at 6 10 a.m.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

3,000 YEAR OLD STATUE.

The statue of Ramses II., recently unearthed by a fellah at Armant, in Upper Egypt, is now on view at the Cairo Museum. The statue, which is in granite, is a very fine one, and is considered to be one of the most perfect effigies of Ramses II. in existence. It dates from B.C. 1250, and in spite of its great age is in excellent condition.

FATAL WASP STING.

Lady Molesworth, of Trewarthenick, near Truro, widow of the late Sir Lewis Molesworth, Bart., formerly member of Parliament for South-East Cornwall, was stung by a wasp on the jugular vein, and died within twenty minutes.

CYCLING UP BEN NEVIS.

Mr. D. Bell, of Glasgow, on a six horse-power motor cycle, with a side car, has climbed to the top of Ben Nevis. Mr. Bell, who was accompanied by three other cycling enthusiasts occupied about ten hours in the ascent and did the descent in two and three-quarter hours.

£3,000 WORTH OF VIOLIN BOWS.

Mr. Edgar Haddock, who, in conjunction with Mr. Gregory Hast directs the Mayfair School of Music, after many years of research claims to have discovered why the intonation of so many English violinists is defective; and he has recently perfected a method by means of which purity and trueness of tone may be acquired. Mr. Haddock it will be remembered is the violinist who some time ago sold a violin (the "Emperor Strad") from his collection to Kubelik for £10,000 while his collection of old bows is valued at over £3,000.

CAT SAVES FOUR LIVES.

Four lives were saved by a cat at Tiverton. Shortly after one o'clock one morning in mail week Mr. Pluckett, a resident in St. Peter-street, was awakened by the cat mewing outside his bedroom door. Finding that smoke was ascending the stairs he gave the alarm to others in in the house, got out through a window and rushed off to summon the fire brigade. Mr. S. Cox, who lives opposite pluckily assisted Mrs. Pluckett and her sister out of the building, and a youth let himself down into the street with a sheet.

A BIG FISH.

A fine specimen of that prince of fresh-water fish, the maskirongе, weighing 38½lb, has recently been caught by a Toronto angler in Sparrow Lake, on the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway. A twenty-pounder is a common catch, and they are known to run as high as 40lb., but the one just landed is a record for this season. It measured from tip to tip 4ft. 6in., and took twenty minutes to land. The fishing party were towed around for a hundred yards before the catch was finally secured without either a net or a gaff-hook.

BEAUTIFUL NURSE'S FATE.

A bright and pretty girl of twenty, Miss Jane Melvin, has been found dead in a pond at the Midlothian Asylum at Penicuik, where she was employed as a nurse. Miss Melvin, who was a native of St. Andrews, had been three years in the service of the Asylum Board, and was very much attached to a young man, a member of the staff, who left some time ago. She was very tall, standing nearly six feet high, and was of a cheerful disposition, but it is said that during the past few weeks she became depressed. In mail week she received a letter. Its contents are not known. On finishing her work that evening about 7·30 she laid aside her nurse's cap, dressed in her red official uniform, with white apron and green cloak. She went out bareheaded into the darkness, and was found dead next day after the pond had been dragged for several hours.

A DANGEROUS SUPERSTITION.

Mme. Adele Betouille, a Parisian lady who attaches great importance to the punctilious observance of such superstitious rites as picking up pins to ensure good luck, noticed while strolling in the Tuileries Gardens, a hunchback standing by the side of the large round pond close to the Place de la Concorde. It is a widespread belief in France that to stroke the hump of a hunchback is one of the surest ways to have good luck. Mme. Betouille, therefore, discreetly approached him, and, when she thought herself unobserved, passed her hand gently and caressingly over his hump. It appears that she carried out the gesture with too much ardour, for the hunchback felt her touch, and turning round attacked Mme. Betouille violently with his walking-stick. He then threw her into the pond, which is fortunately only a foot deep. Policemen hurried up, and the incident is to come before the courts.

A RESURRECTED WATCH.

The story of a remarkable watch is reported from Bardney, Lincolnshire. Over three years ago George William Mitchell, the 10-years-old son of a Bardney farmer, was sent into a stubble field to tend a herd of "porkers," and he was entrusted with his father's watch. Boy like, he lost it. Eventually the field was ploughed up, crops raised and gathered, and the soil turned over many a time. Nevertheless, on Tuesday last George William happened to be in the same field with a boy friend, who discovered the lost treasure. The timepiece was wound up, at once started, and is as good as ever, despite the fact that it has been buried for three years.

PRETTY INCIDENTS AT ACTORS FAREWELL.

Mr. Cyril Maude and his daughter Marjery had a rousing send-off from Euston in mail week, when they left London for Liverpool en route for Canada. Flowers almost filled the compartment which was set apart for them in the special saloon. But none of these was allowed to distrub a simple horseshoe of white heather which stood upon a little table in the place of honour. This had been brought from the luncheon table at the Adelaide Rooms, where the Theatrical Managers' Association said good-bye to Mr. Maude. There was a funny mascot for Miss Marjery Maude. At two minutes to 12, Mr. Kenneth Douglas stepped forward and handed her a new penny, observing, amid the general laughter "If you find anything nice buy it for me." But the prettiest incident was reserved to the last. The guard's whistle was blowing and people were waving their hats and cheering when a diminutive golden-haired child stepped to the front and timidly attempted to secure a snapshot. She was Miss Jones, who achieved such success in "The Headmaster," and whether she obtained her picture or not, she had the distinction of being the last girl to be kissed by Mr. Maude before he left Euston.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150 in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150 ,, ,,	
Chester	125 ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125 ,, ,,	
Monkey	125 ,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
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STAGE NOTES.

"THE PEARL GIRL."

For his new musical comedy Mr. Robert Courtneidge has gone to Captain Basil Hood for the "book" and to Mr. Howard Talbot and Dr. Hugo Felix for the music, and the result is "The Pearl Girl," presented at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The librettist has given us a plot. For purposes of advertisement, Miss Miranda Peploe, a secretary and typist at the Palmyra Pearl Shop, pretends that she is the immeasurably wealthy Mme. Alvarez, of Argentina, and at a fashionable polo ground wears imitation Palmyra pearls, which the fashionable crowd take to be the far-famed stones of the lovely Argentinian. In all this she is aided and abetted (1) by the manager of the shop, a Mr. Jecks; (2) by the messenger and odd man thereat, one Byles; and (3) by three of the directors who have a melodramatic way of turning up at unexpected moments with song and dance. Meanwhile, the young Duke of Trent has fallen in love with her and she with him; and in the end she doffs the Alvarez resumes the Peploe, and falls into the ducal embrace. All through the first act the story moves steadily forward, and there is a lot of quite well-written if not widly exhilarating talk. In the second act it halts somewhat, but there is a good situation just before the end. In the third it has virtually disappeared and the interest shifts almost entirely over to the music and the performers. Fortunately, two of the most successful numbers in the whole piece occur in this act, a song for Jecks called "The Wrong Department," and another for Byles called "'Ow I love yer." These with a quite Sullivanesque trio called "English Through and Through" in the second act, and a dainty orchestral accompaniment to the entry of a number of mannequins of the Pearl Shop in Act I. were the conspicuous pieces in the score and with the exception of the last-mentioned they all come from the graceful pen of Mr. Howard Talbot. Dr. Felix's work, however, always seemed tuney and neatly orchestrated, and his finales to the first and second acts are spirited.

OF THE FIRST NIGHT.

The honours went to Mr. Alfred Lester, who gave a most diverting performance as the melancholy Byles. Byles is in love with Miss Peploe, and his passion more than once found expression in quaintnesses of look and speech which convulsed the house. One got the idea from time to time that he was inventing his dialogue as he went along. A reference to a cigar that "stuck to the bottom of the box" seemed an improvisation, judging from the sudden outburst of laughter it occasioned in the orchestra and on the stage. Such being the case, he will probably still further improve his opportunities, but already his impersonation is well worth seeing, and his welcome back to the Shaftesbury stage, on which he made so great a hit in "The Arcadians," was an enthusiastic one.

RACINE'S "PHEDRE."

The character of Phedre, that victim of the implacable gods, driven by them into desires that fill her at once with ecstasy and loathing, is obviously not for every actress and the young lady, Mlle. Rachel Berendt, who essayed it at the New Theatre cannot be said to have caught much more than the fringe of its enormous dramatic possibilities. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has for many years found her most shining opportunities in it, and only last year gave a quite marvellous display of power in scenes from the first and second acts. Even now the agony and horror of her cry,

Ce n'est plus une ardeur dans mes veines cachee,
C'est Venus tout entiere a sa proie attachee,

haunts the memory. "Vengeances celeses," had, indeed, visibly seized her. She was as a woman in hell.

Mlle. Berendt never gave us this feeling. She was always intelligent and personally interesting, and once or twice, notably in the final denunciation of Œnone—that scorching passage of which Scribe and Legouve made so telling a use in "Adrienne Lecouvreur,"—and in the dying speech, which she gave very well indeed, she reached a thrilling note. But her facial play and her gesture were monotonous, and often her elocution was exceedingly bad, many ends of lines being quite inaudible even in the stalls. She is undoubtedly an actress with a talent, who would do quite satisfying work in less exacting roles; but she is not yet equal to such a part as Phedre.

The rest of the parts were played by actors and actresses who, as usual on the French stage, showed that they had caught something of the "grand manner," with the exception, perhaps, of the Aricie, Mlle. Paula Valmond, who seemed a little insipid in a modern way.

"HINDLE WAKES," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

Miss Horniman's Manchester company—that Miss Horniman to whom the British Theatre lies under such heavy obligations—opened at the Court Theatre another of its always welcome London seasons, with Mr Houghton's Lancashire comedy, "Hindle Wakes," as the attraction. We welcomed this play warmly when it first appeared at the Coronet Theatre last June; and further acquaintance with it has no way diminished our admiration of its qualities as a dramatic picture and comment. It held last night's audience interested from start to finish, though it cannot be said that every one in the house was interested in the right way, speech after speech which one would have imagined every thinking person would have received in silence being followed by a good deal of shallow laughter. No more striking proof could have been forthcoming of the complete divorce which has been declared between a considerable section of our play-going public and all exercise of a penetrating vision and a reflective faculty inside the walls of a theatre.

There is no need at this time of day to tell again the story of Fanny Hawthorn's adventure at Llanduuno and its sequel in her refusal to marry Alan Jeffcote, for the play has been seen by thousands of our readers, and is one of the most familiar in the modern British repertory. Its denouement is still its most daring scene. No doubt the majority of Lancashire weavers who might happen to find themselves situated as Fanny is in the last act would have arrived, for good or evil motives, at a different conclusion as to the right course to follow. There are, however, exceptions to every rule, and Fanny is quite conceivably one of these. Just such a type has been found among the young women of the East End, and Lancashire is as entitled to its angles of temperament as any of the poorer quarters of Surrey or Middlesex. For the rest, the parents of the adventuring couple are drawn with many masterly touches; and, taking the play as a whole, it must be admitted that whether or not, the author, like the architect in Emerson's poem, "builded better than he knew," it deserves its position and reputation.

LADIES' CORNER.

RIDING ASTRIDE BECOMING GENERAL AT HOME.

Cub-hunting and stag-hunting in Devonshire have begun, and it is noticeable, writes a Home correspondent, that the number of women who are riding astride is rapidly increasing. The fact that most of the girls who are learning to ride at present are being taught in this way is a sign that in a few years' time the side-saddle will be the exception, not the rule. There is, however, still a large amount of opposition to women riding astride. It is said in some quarters that this is harmful physically to them, but this contention lacks official confirmation. It is also stated that style of riding is inelegant, but this argument is not sound if a long divided skirt is worn, as is nearly always the case. There is, too, the usual opposition to women riding astride, as this is an innovation to this generation, though it is by no means a new style.

A HUNTING WOMAN'S ADVICE.

In her very interesting book on "Women in the Hunting Field," published by Messrs. Watson and Co., Mrs. Stuart Menzies points out that riding astride is a much older method for women than the sidesaddle. The latter style, indeed, was not introduced into England until the closing years of the fourteenth century. Previous to that time women all rode astride, unless they were sitting behind their husbands. Even when introduced, apparently, the side-saddle did not become general for many years, for it is stated that in 1560 Queen Elizabeth rode astride in boots and breeches. Mrs. Stuart Menzies says that women who wish to change their style of riding would be well advised to practise the new method carefully in private as there is a vast difference between the two styles. Riding astride is the cheaper of the two, since a side-saddle costs about twelve guineas, while a cross-saddle should not cost more than five or six guineas at the outside. Riding astride for women is bound to come. It has everything in its favour, especially for the younger members of the sex.

PRIEST AND WIDOW.

SEQUEL TO PARISIAN "LOVE" STORY.

A very Parisian love story has been nipped in the bud by the arrest of the Abbe Toiton, a priest dwelling in the Latin quarter, who is accused of helping to defraud a young widow of independent means.

The widow went a short time ago to the hospital of St. Antoine to see a sick friend, and in crossing the wide Place de la Bastille, amongst the tramways and motor omnibuses, she slipped and injured her foot. An impressive-looking gentleman, amongst others, hastened to her assistance, and helped her to a cafe, where she sipped a restorative and chatted gratefully with her rescuer. In the course of conversation the widow admitted that she was not averse from re-marriage, and might, if such an occasion should arise, take into consideration any eligible offer received.

The acquaintance thus begun was continued. The gentleman introduced himself as M. de Villars, a retired naval officer, and one day a little later presented to the widow a cousin of his, a priest, the Abbe Toiton. In due course this "naval officer" proposed marriage, and was accepted by the lady, whom he then informed that he had been appointed a tax collector in Morocco, and that before leaving for Africa he was forced to make a short journey in the north. Now the lady had very handsomely furnished apartments, and the question was discussed as to what should be done with the furniture. To carry it to Morocco seemed undesirable, and to sell it she was loth, so the Abbe proposed a middle course, that of storing it, and offered to make the necessary arrangements himself. As the widow was busily engaged in preparing her trousseau she accepted this offer, and when men and a furniture van appeared at her door she allowed all her goods to be taken away.

To her dismay, however, Mr. de Villars, who was due to return that afternoon, failed to put in an appearance, and she is still waiting for him to appear. Realising at last that she had been duped and robbed, she communicated with the police, with the result that the Abbe Toiton was arrested. Just when all the midinettes and idlers of Paris were standing hundreds thick in the Place Vendome waiting for the King of the Hellenes to leave his hotel the priest was carried across the city in a taxi-cab and clapped into the Sante Prison. He declares his innocence in the matter of the furniture stating that de Villars, whose real name is no more noble than Jamain, was alone responsible for it. He admits, however, that he is not a cousin of Jamain, and that he had lied when so presenting himself to the unsuspecting widow. So far the police are unable to lay their hands on the missing fiance.

THE COURT OF CHARLES I.

In the "Connoisseur" Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop, has given an interesting picture of Charles the Connoisseur. The writer gives us a picture of Charles I. and his Court, the beauties and favourites being duchesses, actresses, and others, women mostly of a fair intelligence, quick and witty, but of no sound education. The echoes of those women's voices are gone, the stuff of their clothes is dust, and few know where they lie, he says, but from pictures they still smile on, and when we gaze on their features the days of that King come back.

THE Collector, Mr. Painter, held his annual Darbar in Hathisingh Wady on Wednesday, over 200 gentlemen were present.

THE Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, December 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

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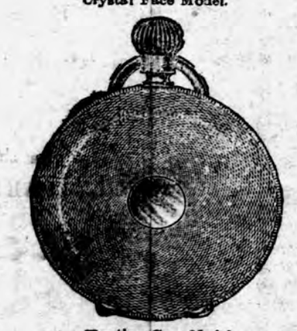
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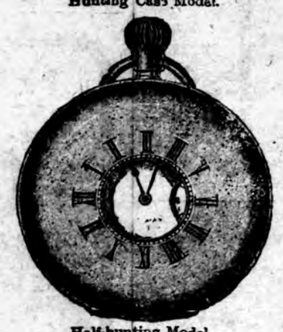
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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